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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 145— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
20th June	RAZMAK §		10,000
27th ,,	MULTAN x		20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	MALWA *		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA *		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..	16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..	16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWAL-PINDI	..	16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND."	..	11,430
6th Febru.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,357
13th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI	..	16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
31st ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
x Through steamers from Australia, China) have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* ,, ,, ,, China)
† Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Merseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56,
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marsellies ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special bearthing arrengements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at specia reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September, The rates are as follows :—
To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
25th June	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
23rd June	SOUDAN	6,696	
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993	To Australia
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
10th July	MACEDONIA	11,089	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
10th June	VITA	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
14th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. & O. 2021 12b

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	20th June
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th ,,	30th June
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	29th July	12th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills.
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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—
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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars :—

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Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to :—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about ..... Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 25,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F60,000,000 £5,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTEEDAM (Holland).
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES :
DUTCH EAST INDIES :—

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Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA :—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN :—Kobe.
CHINA :—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS :—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—83, ESPLANADE ROAD.
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Actg. Agent.

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:— 1910:
Dividend [declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 39 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R, M, DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay.

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THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's office. Experienced only need apply Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23474

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE JOB or PARTNERSHIP by an experienced Graduate in Cotton or Commission Lines. Apply Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1235

WANTED—AGENCY to sell Mill Cloth by a cloth merchant, having experience of 30 years standing. Can influence good sales. Apply Box No. 826 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1286

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only an airy BUNGLOW at Chowpatty. Apply Dhirajlal Ghellabhai. Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty.
C R1280

TO BE LET—From 1st July, two room tenements close to Currey Road Station, well lighted, well ventilated, cheap rent eminently suitable for clerks, etc. Apply Box No. 824 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1284

FINE OFFICE ROOMS.—In NANJEE BUILDING 17, Elphinstone Circle, Third floor. Lift. Central business locality. Well lighted, ventilated and commanding excellent view. Highly suitable for big office. Area 1750 Sq. Feet including mezannine floors. Rent Rs. 200 only. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1277

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FOR SALE—A few Second-hand FORD TOURING CARS, One-Ton Trucks and Sedans. Prices ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2,000; may be inspected at FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 23494

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Motor Hirers. Private Motors on hire, for Office use. For Exchange and share brokers, from 11 to 5, or any convenient time. Charges extremely moderate. Apply Box No. 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1291

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD—A new BUILDING, built in 1922, situated at a populous locality with freehold land about 2400 yds. present rent Rs. 2,000. Brokers not required. Write Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1288

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MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

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MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately Ask for price list for our healthiest Mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23228

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/-. 800 Rs. 7/8/-. Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23443

FINEST DESERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R 1169.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

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THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

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Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. S. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

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LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA, PATCHES. MARKS etc., cured radically within four weeks, Rs. 7-8 per week. For particulars apply to "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
P R1115

GUINEAWORM and RINGWORM.—First class infallible medicine for above / for external use can be had at Re. 1 per phial from K. JAGANNATHAN, Santa Cruz, Packing and Postage Extra.
P R1245

DISPENSARY old, well established on Kalbadevi Road, FOR SALE. Apply DOCTOR SONEJI.
P R1283

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TRADE MAGAZINE—Encourages Indian industry and trade. Widely circulated in India. For advertisement write to "INDUSTRY AND TRADE", Napier Road, KARACHI.
T R1290

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

PUNJAB PRODUCE SUPPLIERS—Order for the following:—Indian Drugs, Pulses, Soap-nuts, Liquorice, Gums, Walnuts, Atits, Rice, Myrabollams and other products of the Punjab. From Messrs. BISHEN DAS BAL KISHEN DAS, Rang Mahal, LAHORE.
T 23500

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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2. One 11" x 14" class M.P. Vertical Steam Engine, 20 H.P., suitable for No. 10 Compressor.
3. One 9" x 16" x 24" class L.C. Steam Engine by Marshall with No. Heater.
4. One 24' x 6½' Lancashire Boiler.
5. One 12 H.P. Britania Boiler.
6. One Semi-Portable Robeys Paten Steam Engine and Boiler.
7. One No. 4 Brahma Aerated Water Machine complete with 29 H.P. pipe connections and pulleys, etc.
8. One 4½" x 2¾" x 4" B.B. Ram Feed pump.
9. One 3" x 2½" x 3" B. F. Duplex pump.
10. One Gwyne 2" centrifugal pump.
11. One Motor driven Tangeys pump to deliver 10,000 gallons per hour against 55 ft. head (Motor out of order).
12. One 24" Dreadnought Flour Mill.
13. One three pair High break Roller Mill 9" x 9" x 18" R.B.V.M. Type.
14. Two 24' Steam-ford Flour Mills.
15. One Elevator.
16. One Winnower.
17. Two Indian type 3' dia. Horizontal Flour Mills.
18. One Indian type 2' dia. Horizontal Flour Mill.
19. One Belt driven Crompton Dynamo 110 Volts 37 Amp.
20. One 6' x 3' Saw Bench.
21. One 7' x 3' Saw Bench.
22. One D.F. Band Saw.
23. One saw grinder.
24. Two 2½ No. Carters Type Disintrigators.
25. Two Circular, Wrought Iron Tanks, each 28 ft. dia. and 14 ft. high.

MANAGER, STATE FACTORIES,
Rampur State (U.P.)
C23485

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AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
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THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort-BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE.

1. The undersigned hereby invites tenders for the Myrabolans (Hirda) farm of the whole Belgaum Division for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. Tenders must be forwarded to the undersigned in a closed cover under seal marked "tender for Myrabolans" so as to reach him by noon on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, 1925.
3. Tenders should be in English and must be accompanied by currency notes or a treasury receipt for Rs. 250 earnest money as a guarantee of good faith, which sum, will if the tender is accepted, be credited to Government in part payment of the amount due from the tenderer. Otherwise the sum will be returned to the tenderer in due course. Full purchase price will be payable, within 28th February, 1926.
4. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.
5. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
6. Any further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned at Dharwar and the Divisional Forest officer, Belgaum on any day except Sundays or Holidays between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Dharwar,
6th June, 1925.
C23436

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIAL LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office at Bilimora to transact the following business viz:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st December, 1924.
(2) To elect Director in place of the Director retiring under Art 94 and 95 of the Articles of Association but who is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
VALABHDAS GOCULDAS,
Secretary
Bilimora,
11th May 1925.

(Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th June, 1925 to 3rd July, 1925, both days inclusive).
C23472

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.
CANNAS

SPECIAL REDUCED SALE ENDING 31ST JUNE.

CHOICE SELECTIONS of Hybrid varieties at 12/8 and at 25 per hundred roots. Don't miss this opportunity Apply at once to the
SECRETARY,
1, Alipore Road, CALCUTTA.
C23462

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written belonging to Makbool Haji Kaloo, Baboo Haji Kaloo and Aboo Haji Kaloo held on the 12th day of June, 1925, on the premises at Jackeria Masjid Street under instructions of Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee, Haji Issa Haji Oosman and in pursuance of the power of sale resumed to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of March, 1923, and made between the said Makbool Haji Kaloo, Baboo Haji Kaloo and Aboo Haji Kaloo of the one part and Zulikhabai wife of Haji Issa Haji Oosman and Haji Issa Haji Oosman of the other part our client Mr. Ahmed Haji Mahomed Patel, who was the highest bidder at the said Auction Sale was declared to be the purchaser of the said property. Any person having any claim to or interest in the said immoveable property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the perpetual Fazandari tenure, situate on the West side of Jackeria Musjid Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2995, Cadastral Survey No. 1392, Division Mandvi and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2733, Street Nos. 472-474 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the charitable property of Haji Bachoo Alli, on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Haroon, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the Jackeria Musjid Street aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1925.
REGE & SURAIYA.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C23501

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the joint Hindu family property and credits standing in the name of KESRAJ DEORAJ alias KESRAJ DEVRAJ alias KESHRAJ DEVARAJJ, late of Bharasar in Cutch Hindu Inhabitant, Contractor, who died at Bharasar, on or about the 9th day of February, 1925.

VISHRAM KESRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of June, 1925.
Messrs. PANDIA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23499

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "INDO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th of June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE'-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE.

WILFRED NOY.

FELIX CALMS HIS CONSCIENCE

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING EVERY NIGHT
THIS WEEK
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME

A literary gem on the Screen—the Story of one of the most interesting figures of fact or fiction—

EUGENE ARAM

the Episode of one of History's Greatest Crimes, immortalised in Prose and Verse.

Based on Lord Lytton's enthralling novel known to millions.

AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION

which every student of letters—be he a schoolboy, a collegian or a scholar—must make a point of seeing.

NOTE—This being an eight-reel Picture, Patrons are particularly requested to mark the slight change of time and to be in their seats punctually.

To-Night 5-15; (instead of 5-30); 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME

A Great story that teaches sound moral—and goes straight to your heart!

The Screen Episode that tells of the fickleness of man's affections resultin'g in Tragedy.

"THE MIDNIGHT GIRL"

A beautiful engrossing production by the Chadwick Pictures Corporation, starring the adorable

LILA LEE

A thrilling Romance of Broadway after Dark.

The Programme includes a 2-Parts comedy: "Dancing Daisies" featuring the

CENTURY BATHING BEAUTIES

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Only

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

THE CHANCE OF SEEING

Saurashtra Kinematograph's Comic Picture

LOOKING FOR LOVE

AT

Cinema Majestic.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a lot of valuable office furniture such as cupboards, chairs, armchairs, bookstands, counter tables, one large Godrej safe on stand, electric fans, etc., etc.,

One "Hudson" touring car 7 seater 6 cylinders (1920 model) in running order with glass screen and wire detachable wheels.

The property on view.

BENNETT & CO..

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, LORRIES ACCESSORIES AND STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged goods salved from the late fire that has occurred in The Bombay Garage at Chowpatty:—

Motor cars, Lorries, Accessories and Stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE WAVERLY, HOUSE SITUATE AT FORGETT STREET.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th June 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Dos Mahomed Munji in exercise of the power of sale vested in him under the deed of mortgage dated the 14th August, 1922, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dossabhoy Edulji Surti, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground which a part admeasuring 376 square yards, is leasehold together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon known as the Waverly House, situate at Forgett Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (484 2-9) or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nanu N. Bharucha and P. F. Gagrat on or towards the West partly by set forward land belonging to the said Nanu N. Bharucha and P. F. Gagrat on or towards the North by the other moiety of 15 feet wide of the proposed road and beyond that by the property of the said Nanu N. Bharucha and P. F. Gagrat and on or towards the south by a (10) ten feet road and beyond that by the property belonging to Bai Soonabai Hirjee's Agiary and which plot of land bears cadestral survey No. 536 and which said land is a part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7059, and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3407 (1A), Street No. 2aa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Buiding Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,

LIQUOR SHOP IN GIRGAON.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST MEETING.

A meeting of the residents of Girgaon and other citizens was held on Wednesday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to protest against the action of the Collector of Bombay in permitting to open a liquor shop in the vicinity of boys' and girls' schools. Mr. B. V. Motiwala presided.

The following resolutions were passed:

This meting of the residents of Girgaon and other citizens (1) strongly protests against the action of the Collector of Bombay in permitting the opening of a liquor shop at the entrance of the municipal girls' and boys' schools and in a decent and a prominent locality and also in the vicinity of other schools for boys and girls and (2) emphatically urges that the Collector should forthwith cancel the aforesaid permission for the said liquor shop and (3) requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Schools' Committee to support the residents of the Girgaon Ward in their efforts to get their grievance removed.

This meeting desires the Hon. Minister in charge of Excise to the Government of Bombay to take notice of the said action of the Collector of Bombay in permitting the opening of the aforesaid liquor shop in a decent, prominent and school locality and is further of opinion that the said action of the Collector is in direct contravention to the declared policy of the Government in relation to the excise administration of this presidency.

This meeting hereby appoints a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to take all necessary and legitimate steps in the matter of the said grievance:—Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, V. G. Dalvi, Y. V. Bhandarker, etc.

This meeting hereby resolves that the president be authorized to forward these resolutions to the Collector of Bombay, President, Municipal Corporation, Hon. Minister in charge of Excise and H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's Registered Office in Apollo Street, Fort, yesterday evening. Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the Chairman in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year 1924, referred to the loss the Company has sustained by the death in February last of Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, who had been a Director of the Company for about four years and who had rendered valuable assistance to the Directors in their deliberations. Mr. Joshi then said: I also desire to convey our congratulations to the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., the late chairman of the Company, upon his appointment as acting Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. His elevation to this post has necessitated his resigning from the Board, of which he was a member ever since the establishment of the Company in 1908. In fact he was with me the Founder and Father of the Company and the Company's present position is in a large measure due to the keen interest he took for the welfare of the Company. It is a happy coincidence and augurs well for the Directors of this Company that the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai has left us to take up the same post which one of our former Directors, the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, enjoys after his resignation from our Board of Directors on his appointments first as a Minister and subsequently as a Member of Council in the Bombay Government.

Dealing with the Report and Accounts, Mr. Joshi said:—"You will see that the new business amounted to Rs. 21,51,500 which is the largest amount of business transacted till now. The Life Assurance Fund has increased by Rs. 1,90,500 and now amounts to Rs. 11,00,453, in addition to the Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 104,954. The premium income shows a steady increase and reached a decent figure of Rs. 372,512 last year. In spite of the increase of 45 per cent. in the new business over the year 1923, the expenditure ratio shewed an increase of 2.3 only over the preceding year and came to 33.7. The income on interest continues to increase and the average rate realized upon the Life Assurance Fund was 6.4 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax. The Investments of the Company continue to be made in India in Trust securities and they stand to-day at prices much in excess of those at which they appear in the Balance Sheet. Claims by Death and Maturity amounted to Rs. 1,08,139 which is about 25 per cent only of the total income of the Company during the year under review. As the result of our favourable Actuarial Valuations, we continued to pay during the last year a dividend of 4 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., or in all 5 per cent., to our shareholders and propose to do the same this year. This has resulted in the sale of the current year of a somewhat large number of our "Forfeited Shares" and we have received promises of further shares being taken up before the year is out, which shew that our shares are gradually obtaining a firm footing in the market. We have also been able, as the result of our favourable experiences in the past, to declare, in addition to bonuses of 1 per cent. on our "with profits" policies, certain concessions and benefits in the payment of premia to all classes of our Policyholders, which will we hope not only result in bringing us a much larger amount of additional business in the near future, but will lead to a material reduction of "lapses" now occurring owing to inability on the part of Policyholders to pay their premia in time from circumstances beyond their control. These results shew a steady increase in all directions and I congratulate the shareholders and policyholders upon the year's operations. I beg however to remind, as our late Chairman had done on former occasions, that the shareholders and policyholders can do much to further the interests of the Company by introducing proposers for assurance and by making known to their friends and others the benefits of holding a Life Assurance in this Company."

The meeting terminated after passing resolutions adopting the Report and Accounts for the last year, declaring a dividend of 4 per cent. and bonus of 1 per cent. for the year 1924, re-electing Mr. F. R. Joshi as Director and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Company as Auditors, confirming the appointment as Directors of Lt. Col. R. Row and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta, sanctioning one month's salary as bonus to the office staff and passing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chair.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to find in a letter dated 12th instant from your Ahmedabad correspondent published in the "Bombay Chronicle" (Dak edition) of the 16th instant (Tuesday) a statement that I have resigned from the Ahmedabad Municipal Majority Party.

Your correspondent, I believe, in sending the said information to you, is not actuated by good motives towards the said party.

Let me assure you that I have not resigned from the Ahmedabad Municipal Majority Party.

I hope you will do the needful by giving publication to this letter in as important a place as the letter of your said correspondent and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

KALIDAS J. JHAVERY.

Ahmedabad, June 17.

NO PROTECTION FROM RAINS

UNLESS YOU CARRY

YOUR RELIABLE AND UP-TO-DATE FRIENDS WITH YOU

Messrs. MOSES, PEACOCK, READING or OFFICER

HAVE THEM FROM US

At Rs. 12/- 16/- 20/- and 30/-

ELSEWHERE NOT EVEN AT DOUBLE THE PRICES.

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importers in India of New Waterproofs

166-70, 185-87 and 189-91, Hornby Road : : : : : : BOMBAY

MILCH CATTLE STABLES NUISANCE.

NO MORE LICENSES TO BE GIVEN.

Regarding the question of granting licenses for the erection of milch cattle stables in the City the Bombay Corporation had forwarded to the Commissioner an expression of their opinion that he should give licenses for locating milch cattle stables in any part of the City which he thought proper, pending the completion of the Municipal scheme at Deonar. The Commissioner subsequently had written to the Corporation that he had once again gone into the question thoroughly and was convinced that it would be most undesirable from every point of view to allow any more stables to be built within the City limits and added that the Heads of the Municipal Departments with whom he has discussed the matter were at one with him in supporting this view. He also observed that any stable built in the undrained parts of the City, housing as it must a large number of cattle without any provision being made for the proper disposal of the dung, urine, etc., would create conditions, which, apart from precluding the possibility of the production of clean milk, have only to be seen to be unequivocally condemned as a menace to the comfort and the health of the inhabitants of that locality. As regards drained areas the Commissioner observed that experience had proved beyond doubt that the existing cattle stables were a positive source of nuisance and the cause of frequent choking and overflow of drains and thus gave genuine grounds of complaint to the public. The Commissioner further observed that the facts mentioned in his letter, were convincing enough, not only as regards the undesirability of allowing any new stables to be built in any part of the City, whether drained or undrained, but also as demonstrating clearly the necessity of removing the existing stables at the earliest possible opprtunity a policy which the Corporation had already wisely adopted.

Since the passing of the Corporation Resolution prohibiting the location of any insanitary stables in the City the Commissioner had allowed only one stable to continue to remain in the drained area on certain conditions.

After careful consideration of the whole question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sanitary Measures Committee have recommended that the Commissioner be requested to continue the policy so far adopted by him of not granting licenses for the erection of milch cattle stables in the undrained areas of he City and to allow reconstruction of any existing stables on sanitary lines in the drained areas of the City, subject to the condition that the stables are liable to be removed by the Commissioner as soon as the Municipal Scheme at Deonar is ready

ALL MUSLIM PARTIES CONFERENCE.

AMRITSAR, June 16.

Dr. Kitchlew has received a telegram from Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang asking the former to fix the All Muslim Parties Conference for the 16th, 18th and 19th July which dates Dr. Kitchelew has accepted. The Coference will, therefore, take place from the 16th to the 19th July.—A.P.

GROUNDING OF "CLAN MCNIER."

ENQUIRY BEFORE MARINE COURT

The grounding of S.S. "Clan Mc Nier" formed the subject of inquiry before a Marine Court of Inquiry presided over by Mr. S. S. Ranguekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday. The other members of the Court are Capt. Keasly Genkins, Master of S.S. "Caledonia" and Lieut.-Commander Vivian Lockyer Williamson, R. N., while the assessors are George Fredrick Elliot and Captain John H. Lockhearst, Master of S.S. "Chebassa.

Mr. Kirke-Smith apppared for the local Government while Mr. J. F. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Captain Alexander Williamsan, Master of S.S "Clan McNier" and Cyril Isherwood. second officer. Mr. K. D. Binning of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe represented R. G. McLachan, Chief Officer, while T. W. Willis appeared in person.

Mr. Kirke-Smith said that S.S. "Clan McNier" belonged the to Clan Line Steamer Company. She left Calcutta on May 14 for Bombay with a crew of 77 hands, under the command of Captain Williamson. She carried no passengers, but had a cargo of 7,100 tons of coal. On the morning of Sunday, May 24, she entered Bombay harbour. The weather was fine and the wind blew light south, while the sea was slight. While in the Bombay harbour she grounded on the Prongs Riff at 6-5 a.m. (S. T.) sustaining material damage. She floated clear off the Prongs Riff by 7-50 a.m. and proceeded to Bombay harbour under her own steam. The following are some of the chief terms of reference before the Court of Marine Inquiry.

What was the (1) Cause of the grounding, (2) Was proper lockout kept, (3) Was proper precaution taken to navigate the ship safely, (4) Was the grounding due to wrong action of the Master, First Mate or the Third Mate.

Captain Williamson examined by Mr. Kirke-Smith gave the courses followed by S.S. "Clan McNier" during the night of May 23. On the morning of May 24, said Captain Williamson the Chief Officer was on watch and was relieved by the witness. The order for station was given at 5-39 a.m. At that time the Bombay Floating Light Vessel was abeam on the port side. The witness ordered "Stand by" and all the hands to go to the station. About 5-16 a.m. he altered the course to keep inside the Bombay floating light. At that time nothing was done to ascertain his position, because it was not necessary to do so, as they had the Bombay floating light in view at a distance of four miles. He did not see the Thoal Shoal Buoy, but he was subsequently told by the Chief Officer that he had seen it. The witness had no recollection that the Chief Officer had told him about this before the accident. They changed the course to 48 deg. E. and set the ship on that course The "Sukani" was then steering erratically and the witness ordered "Give him a mast to steer upon and tell him to keep the Sank Rock close to the star board side of the mast. The witness held on that course until he got the floating light vessel a beam. The floating light vessel was a beam to the port a little over a mile. At that time all the proper flags were being flown on "Clan MacNair." When they were going to the station and when the order "stand by" was given, the vessel was steaming about 10 knots an hour. According to the sailing directions, he expected to find the pilot vessel crossing there.

The case is proceeding.

ATTACK ON GLASGOW INDIANS.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

SIMLA, June 16.

The following statement has been received by the Government of India of the circumstances, as known to the Glasgow Police, which resulted in the death of an Indian in Glasgow on the 16th of May, and is published for general information:—

On the night of Friday May 15, three men visited the house of Nathoo Mahomed at 5, Clide Street, Glasgow, and tried to sell him two daggers. He refused to buy them, and the men went away quietly. At about half past ten o'clock on the following night three young men called at Nathoo Mahomed's house, demanding to see some of his merchandise; but Nathoo refused them admittance. They forced their way in and by their threats put him into such a state of fear and alarm that he ran out of the house through a back entrance and took shelter in a house at 56, Water street, about thirty yards away from his house.

This house was also occupied by an Indian, Sandhidin, and six other companions, all Indians. At least two of the three men, who had broken into Nathoo's house, followed him to 56, Water Street, and when they arrived there they knocked at the door. In answer to the knock the deceased, Noor Mahomed opened the door, and he was immediately seized by the lapels of the coat, and dragged out of the house to the stair where he was stabbed on the left breast with a dagger. His friends carried him into the house and later he was removed to the Royal Infirmary for attention. It was decided to operate immediately but he died while being prepared for the operation theatre.

The assailants, reinforced by twelve or fourteen other persons, are said to have returned later, broken into the house at 56, Water Street, and to have stolen goods worth £16 of the merchandise belonging to three of the Indians. Nine men and a woman were taken into custody in connection with the affair, but six of the arrested persons were liberated later. The daggers offered for sale have been recovered and one of them is undoubtedly the weapon which caused the death of the deceased, Noor Mahomed.

A post-mortem examination was held on the body of the deceased on May 18, and his friends made arrangements for his interment in a local cemetery in strict accordance with their religious observations. The Indians were pedlars, and very inoffensive people. Nathoo Mahomed is married to a woman, who is a native of Northern Ireland. The district in which they lived is a very poor locality of the lower working class.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL MARKET ON GILDER TANK SITE.

The Roads Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have approved of the plans for the construction of a municipal market without fish and meat or beef stalls at Gilder Tank site. The market will be located on the ground and first floors of the building while a primary school will be located on the second floor. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 6,64 233. The Committee have recommended to the Corporation that the plans and estimate be approved.

"PILES"

If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment

DON'T DESPAIR

USE

RECTO SEROL

A real friend in need.

The tried and tested German Remedy.

100 % results

Sole Agents:—

B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists.

JUBBULPORE.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

CHINAMEN'S VENTURE.

ATTEMPTED DARING ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

A daring robbery was attempted on Wednesday in broad daylight by three Chinamen, two of whom are in police custody while one is at large. It appeared three Chinamen apparently well dressed went to Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., Jewellers, Esplanade Road on Tuesday evening and asked them to show the best diamonds they had in stock. One of the assistants brought a case containing a variety of diamonds and the pseudo-customers after seeing through for some time promised to call the next day. On Wednesday morning at about 10-15 o'clock the three Chinamen again called at the office of Messrs. Marcks and Co., and once again showed their desire to see the diamonds. An assistant again brought a case full of diamonds and while the Chinamen were posing to select them a lady customer happened to step in. The assistant thereupon went to serve her leaving the diamonds on the show case. The Chinamen got an opportunity of giving effect to their wishes in the assistant's temporary absence and one of them picked up a nice and valuable stone. Mr. Shamcock, the Assistant Manager, seeing the Chinaman picking up the diamond went to him, but in the meantime all the three decked off. The assistants raised an alarm and chased them, who were also followed by other passers-by. They succeeded in arresting two out of three near the Central Bank who were handed over to the police while the third succeeded in making good his escape. The police are making enquiries.

MAHATMA IN BARISAL.

APPEAL TO HELP HIM IN KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

BARISAL, June 16.

The Distric Board of Barisal presented a welcome address to Mr. Gandhi in a pandal especially erected for the purpose. The crowd was not very large. A number of official and non-official Europeans were present. The chairman of the District Board read the address of welcome and introduced the members of the district and local boards to Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi appealed to all to maintain Hindu-Moslem unity. He did not like to attain Swaraj at the cost of any community and he appealed to all including the Viceroy who was eating the salt of India to help him in the propaganda of khaddar thus removing the poverty from India.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, June 18.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 32 points lower in old crop and 37 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation on favourable weather report. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as under.—

"Weekly weather report mostly favourable."

Messrs Breul and Ci., have received the following cable D/17th instant (10.55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather report partly favourable, too dry in places, cultivation progressing satisfactorily labour ample,—squares forming rapidly."

The local market is entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the sad death of Deshbandhu Das.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„ Fine M.G.	..	385/90 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	370/75	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	385/90 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	370/75	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	450/60	470/80 ..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine „	400/420	450/60 ..
Nagpur .. Fine M. G.	400/420	450/60 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	420 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	400/420	440/45 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	390/400	430/35 ..
Amrsoti .. „ „	340/85	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	360/85	400/410 ..
Mulkapur „ „	330/60	380/90 ..
Khandesh „ „	325/55	365/75 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	470/80 ..
„ Fully Good „	..	450/65 ..
Muthia Fine „	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	450 ..
Coompta M.G.	..	410 ..
Westerns „	..	380/425 ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	440 ..
Cambodia	..	475/85 ..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th June, 1925.

Cotton	10293 Bales
Wheat	24408 Owts
Linseed	33419 „
Rape, etc	8375 „
Gingellyseed	4103 „
Poppyseed	1458 „
Groundnuts	3359 „
Cottonseed	7137 „
Rice	3900 „
Myraboliams	903 „
Cottonseed	13211 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6189 „
Juwar	957 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	1089 „
Rajri	4331 „
Gur	4116 Tons

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 17. June 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 12th June to 15th June, 1925 ..	16400	15159	+1241
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 15th June, 1925	3329499	3165176	+164323
Shipments for the bi-week from 12th June to 15th June, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	8333	6252	+2081
Continent			
China, Japan and Coast Ports	40799	21811	+18988
Total	49132	28063	+21069
Total shipments rom 1st Sept. 1924 to 15th June 1925 Europe:—			
United Kingdom	57525	144931	—87406
Continent ..	544654	875624	—330970
China	315402	209891	—105511
Japan	1356609	1201219	+155390
Coast Ports ..	29901x	48123	—18822
Total	2303491	2479788	—176297
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	5661	9588	—1917
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	53213	7229	+45984

x including 9679 bales for U. S. of America

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, June 17.

Wool sales closed to-day steady. Sold 13957 bales.

Vicanere First White lowest 20d. highest 21½d.

Vicanere Average White lowest 17½d. highest 19½.

Vicanere First White lowest 17½d. highest 19½d.

Kandahar First White lowest 19d. highest 20½d..

Kandahar Medium lowest 15d. highest 18d.

London, June 17.

Sovereigns for Export to Chile £150,000. To India £265,000 and to Straits Settlement £21,000.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 15.

In full-pressed Bales	18-6.25	Since 1st Septe ber This year	Last year
Khandesh —	252	289,360	338,638
Central India	489	326225	300,182
Barsi and Nagar	603	198,936	200,319
Hyderabad-Gaorani	237	95,696	102,910
Berar .. .. —	1,099	559,090	642,827
Central Provinces —	283	253,238	263,478
Total Oomras —	2,963	1,722,545	1,848,264
Dholera	1,606	274,828	174,179
N.W. Provinces	113	130,424	121,363
Rajputana —	230	72,129	86,191
Sind-Punjab	195	355,128	305,347
Broach —	495	477,016	307,116
Coompta & Dharwar	3,765	138,403	170,479
Westerns-Northerns	1527	74,246	78,497
Coconada .. —		1,257	424
Tinnevelly and Cambodia —		28,105	27,276
Persian ..		4,689	7,330
American ..		9,649	2
Egyptian and African —		48,486	44,889
Comilla, Burma & other sorts — — —		3,487	819
Total —		10,893 33,40,392	21,72,136

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterdya	1st Sept. This year.	11 th June Last year
Europe .. —	2,350	589,145	1,014,203
Japan & China —	19,047	1,631,937	1,389.299
Coast Ports .. — —		29,301	48,123
Upcountry by Rail. — —		13,918	19,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — — —		76,934	48,301
Total —	21,397	2,341,235	2,519,537

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.

Total Day's Sales on East Indian 50 bales.

Total Day's Imports nil.

Mid Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard 1371 quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellarid is 3200.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	23.61
October	23.36
January	23.07

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	23.35
October	23.12
January	22.84

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

July	23.98
October	23.01

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 18.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	12.79—.03
Oct	12.36—.03
Jan	12.24—.03
Mar	12.27—.03

Egyptians:—

Nov	23.30—.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

June	12.89	—.07
July	12.82	—.07
August	12.66	—.06
September	12.54	—.03
October	12.39	—.01
November	12.31	—.01
December	12.29	—.01
January	12.27	—.01
February	12.28	—.01
March	12.30	unchgd.
April	12.31	+.01
May	12.32	unchgd.
June	12.29	„

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17.

June	29.55	—.60
July	28.95	—.60
August	27.75	—.60
September	26.55	—.55
October	25.50	—.55
November	23.45	—.35
December	23.00	—.35
January	22.20	—.35
February	22.05	—.35
March	21.95	—.35
April	21.90	—.35
May	21.85	—.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17.

Scinde Good	9.65
Fully Good	10.05
Fine	10.45
Bengal Good	9.75
Fully Good	10.15
Fine	10.55
Oomra Good	10.45
Fully Good	10.85
Fine	11.25
Broach Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

Liverpool, June 17.

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, June 17.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 4000

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to Continent 1000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	23.39	—.32
October	23.13	—.37
January	22.85	—.37
March	23.10	
Spot Cotton at New York	24.15	—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.10—	.40

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

July	23.73	—.39
October	22.71	—.43

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22.

Demand Bills 48543.

Silver Commercial Bars.—

Foreign Mined 68 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 17.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	23.39	—.32
October	23.13	—.37
January	22.85	—.37
March	23.10	

Liverpool, June 17.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	12.82	—.07
October	12.39	—.01
January	12.27	—.01
March	12.30	unchgd.

WHEAT.

London, June 17.

Barletta Russo:—62½ lbs. June/July sellers 55/6

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. June/July sellers 56/6

Tone:—Argentine Wheat opened weak but closed steadier.

Australian closed quiet at 54/6 sellers for June/July.

Choice White Karachi June/July nominal 56/6.

Soft Red Karachi nominal.

Tone:—Indian Wheat. There were few offers.

Cargo, Baruso 62½ lbs. 55/6 paid for May to Portugal.

Cargo Rosafe 63½ lbs. 56/6 paid for June shipment to Portugal.

SEEDS.

London, June 17.

Linseed Argentine (La Plta) was weak and lower with poor trade at the decline. Closed at £19½ sellers for June/July and £19½ paid for July/Aug.

Linseed Bombay at £22 1/4 June/July sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 quoted for June/July.

Castorseed Bombay £22 2/8 for June/July.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Uusual Bold, per ton £ 21 3/4 J/J sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 1/4 J/J sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 3/8 J/J sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 5/8 J/J sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 3/8 J/J sellers.

LINSEED.

London, June 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July done £21 1/2.

Linseed Tone:—Easier—poor trade.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/Aug value 42/6.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct done and buyers 42/6

New York, June 17.

Demand Bills 48543.

METALS.

London, June 17.

	£
English best Selected Copper	62 3/4
Standard Cooper G.M.B.	60 3/8
Copper Braziers	77 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 1/2
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheet	16 3/8
Tin Block	£253.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 18.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	55	12	0
Do.	1	55	12	0
Do	1 1/4	55	12	0
Do	1 1/2	55	12	0
Do	1 3/4	55	12	0
Do	2	55	12	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 18

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German .. —	3-4	61	8	0
Copper — —	1	61	8	0
Copper .. —	1 1-4	61	8	0
Copper, American —	1 1-2	61	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	61	8	0
Copper	2	61	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars —	..	40	0	0
Pat Klai .. —	..	67	0	0
Lead, Country	—	25	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4..	..			
„ „ to 1 ..	..	53	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		53	0	0
German Copper 1 1-2 ..	..			0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2	—	61	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	—			
„ 1 1-4	—	61	8	0

GOLD

Ready — 21 7-0

Bombay, June 17.

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	21-6-6		21-7-6	21-7-3
Sravan	21-6-0		21-6-6	21-6-3

Teji Mandi.

Ashad 0—3—0

Sravan 0—5—0

Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, June 18.

Ready:—72-4-0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	Highest	At 6 p. m.
Asad	71-12 0		72-1-0	72-0-0
Sravan	71-10-0		71-13-0	71-12-0

Teji Mand

Asad 0—14—0

Sravan 1—5—)

Tone—Market Steady but uncertain

BARLEY.

London, June 17.

Karaco Barley July/Aug sellers 41/9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 785.

PARIS—

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 735.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 800.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 787.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 155.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's sellmg D D Rs. 211.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 27½.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/16.

London—Paris Frcs. 102.15.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs. 103.00.

London—Rome Liras 129.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE

Exchange market was steady.

London, June 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 steady.

Bar-Gold £4-4-11½ steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16 quiet.

London, June 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 43 1/4 ex. dvd.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 11/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/8.

Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling. closed quiet.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March, 1925.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic — —	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand.	740
American Dollars	274 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	155
Shanghai .. —	211
Japan .. —	112 1/4
Singapore — .. .. —	158

Market Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	1817
Christiania	2877
Amsterdam	1210
Switzerland	2503

YESTERDAY:—

Belgium	10330
Athens	29050

London, June 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 10230.

Exchange on London in Germany 2041½.

Exchange on London in Italy 12730.

London, June 16.

Cuban Sugar June/July sellers 12/9

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 17.

Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent 14 7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bombay, June 18.

3 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent.

6 Mos. 4-5/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 4 3/4 per cent.

Money 1 Month 4½ per cent.

Money 3 Months 4 per cent.

Money 6 Months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Easier.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86-3/4 —1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 3/4 —1/16.

Conversion Loan £75 11/16 —1/8

Indian Loan 5½ per cent 99 3/4 ex dvd. —1/8.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. 104 3/4 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 55 7/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 50 1/2 nominal.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/4 —1/8.

Government Securitites 3 per cent 56 1/4 —1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 18.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-6-9.

Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-7-0.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-6-9.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-5-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-13-0.

London, June 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11 1/4.

Silver ready, d. 31-11.

Silver forward, d. 31-10.

TONE OF SILVER—

Very quiet. Very little business doing. India bought. China sold. Market undecided and might easily move either way.

Sovereigns Ready. Rs. 13-9-6.

Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-8-0.

English Gold 10 ozs. Bar £1-10-7.

GOLD.

London, June 17.

About £200,000 gold has been taken up by India from the open market.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 18.

The monsoon has extended in the Punjab upto the Frontier hills and has strengthened slightly in the Peninsula but remains weak in Northeast India.

The temperature is much below normal in the East Punjab and adjacent districts.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, East and North Punjab Central India, East and South Hyderabad and local in the Northeast Frontier Province the East Central Provinces the Konkan, Malabar Southeast Madras and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, Kashmir, the South West Punjab, Gujarat, and West Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one inch; Akyab one and a half; Mandalay four; Lashie three; Maymyo and Chittagong two; Cuttack one; Hissar two; Ambala and Khushab one. Dalhousie and Cherat three quarters; Sutna and Mormagao three; Honamkonda one; Trichinopoly and Salem one and a half; Masulipatam one and Kodaikanal two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Punjab and extention in South Bengal and Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 17.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.797 inches.
Temperature of Air — —		83.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	78.1 „
Dew Point	—	75.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	77% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	—	6.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air		87.8 „
Minimum do. do.	..	81.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW,SSW,SW,WSW,SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	— —	118 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.8 inches
Total fall during month	..	20.43 „
Do, do year..	..	24.26 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 18th June.	..	0.0.0 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	18	19 2	29 1	18	3 7	13 3
		21 39	25 9		15 46	20 2
Fri.	19	10 44	27 6	19	3 44	16 6
		22 18	25 9		16 29	20 1
Sat.	20	9 26	28 1	20	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 4
Sun.	21	11 56	28 2	21	4 50	16 3
		23 33	25 9		17 45	19 7
M.	22	13 48	28 2	6	5 22	16 2
		20 13			18 20	19 6
Tue.	23	79 16	25 8	23	5 53	16 2
		57 12			18 56	19 1
W.	24	9 42	25 7	24	6 26	16 7
		13 31	28 0		19 32	19 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.25" of rain, Lahore 0.65", Hissar 2.16," Ambala 0.99" and Delhi 0.35". Skies are clear over the extreme north of the province and moderately clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is in large excess except in the former area, where it is in defect. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both considerably below normal in the east of the province and the maximum alone at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature recorded in the province yesterday was 107° at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the west of the province. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum alone was lower than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded over east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Moisture in the air is in excess at Jaipur and Mount Abu. Maximum temparature was generally lower than usual except in lower Sind and the minimum at Jaipur only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Central India West and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Surat. Temperature was nearly normal throughout the division except at Bhavanagar-Para, where the maximum alone was slightly lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the region of rainfall and generally drier in the western districts. Maximum temparature was slightly above normal at Akola; elsewhere temparature was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 2.56" of rain and Karwar 0.61". Skies are heavily clouded over the former station and lightly to moderate clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temparature was nearly normal in the whole of the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temparature of 87°.8 (° above normal) and a minimum temparature of 81°.0 (2° above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.55" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab and the south Konkan and local in Hyderabad, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occured in Kathiawar the Central Provinces and southeast Madras. The lhief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.48", Cochin 0.60", Trichinopoly 1.25" and Masulipatam 0.95". Temperature is very low in the east Punjab and the adjoining districts.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened greatly in the west United Provinces, the east Punjab and the northeast of the Peninsula but has weakened in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the northwest United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, north Rajputana and the east Central Provnces, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair one inch; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab two; Bhamo four; Cox's Bazar, Calcutta one; Mymensingh two; Saugor Island one and a half; Meerut two; Mussooree one; Chakrata one and a half; Dharampur two; Sialkot three; Jagdalpur two; Hanamkonda a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THRUSDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	—	0.06	—0.06	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	—	0.39	—0.39	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.25	0.65	0.81	—0.16	34.77
Lahore	0.65	2.60	0.46	+2.14	19.62
Hissar	2.16	2.95	0.69	+2.26	14.47
Ambala	0.99	3.80	0.88	+2.92	30.49
Delhi	0.35	2.50	0.86	+1.64	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.01	1.29	0.58	+0.81	26.90
Mainpuri	0.01	3.05	0.45	+2.60	27.07
Jhansi	—	4.34	1.07	+3.27	26.17
Cawnpore	..	0.81	1.23	—0.42	35.94
Allahabad	0.06	—	1.18	—	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	0.30	0.06	+0.24	3.38
Karachi	—	0.02	0.15	—0.13	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	—	2.72	0.62	+2.10	11.79
Ajmer	—	0.61	0.84	—0.23	20.65
Jaipur	0.04	1.99	0.88	+1.11	24.21
Kotah	0.06	3.05	1.29	+1.76	28.23
Mount Abu	0.05	4.20	1.12	+3.08	60.75
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	—	0.74	0.58	+0.16	14.39
Dwarka	—	1.48	0.66	+0.82	13.52
Veraval	0.01	10.14	2.85	+7.29	18.80
Rajkot	0.11	3.23	1.58	+1.65	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.06	7.40	2.37	+5.03	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	—	10.92	2.76	+8.16	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	4.51	1.93	+2.58	23.83
Deesa	0.08	3.65	0.56	+3.09	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	—	3.61	1.33	+2.28	29.19
Indore	—	1.36	3.00	—1.64	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.12	2.30	2.28	+0.62	55.11
Saugor	0.08	1.13	1.63	—0.50	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	3.15	2.52	+0.63	48.83
Khandwa	—	0.63	2.58	—1.95	29.63
Akola	—	1.75	2.84	—1.09	31.35
Amraoti	—	..	..	..	
Nagpur	..	1.77	4.54	—2.77	48.97
Chanda	0.07	1.04	3.91	—2.87	51.90
Raipur	0.03	0.62	3.89	—3.27	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.05	21.50	9.16	12.34	70.63
Ratnagiri	—	9.77	18.51	—8.74	99.98
Mormugao	2.56	13.71	19.56	—5.85	94.95
Karwar	0.61	14.85	24.56	—9.71	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	—	4.36	2.95	+1.41	22.23
Ahmednagar	—	0.86	3.53	—2.67	22.23
Poona	—	1.51	2.95	—1.44	27.11
Sholapur	—	0.22	3.23	—3.01	28.45
Bijapur	—	0.13	2.72	—2.53	20.90
Belgaum	—	2.58	4.83	—2.25	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	1.26	3.29	—2.03	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	1.99	2.98	—0.99	40.08
Hyderabad	0.55	0.78	2.92	—2.14	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.48	12.95	24.67	11.72	125.68
Calicut	0.04	5.12	22.43	17.31	117.16
Cochin	0.60	6.83	18.11	11.28	114.51
Trivandrum	..	1.31	9.09	—7.78	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.12	?	6.17	?	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.95	2.43	2.80	—0.37	41.69
Bellary	0.01	0.01	1.26	—1.25	20.81
Cuddapah	0.08	0.38	1.69	—1.31	31.23
Madras	..	0.09	1.25	—1.16	50.74
Bangalore	—	0.82	2.22	—1.40	35.37
Coimbatore	..	0.41	1.10	—0.69	22.29
Trichinopoly	1.25	2.29	0.83	+1.46	33.58
Negapatam	0.07	0.29	0.69	—0.40	54.88

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 16/5½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/6¼.

Tone:—Firmer.

RUBBER.

London, June 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July sellers 29 1/2.

Plantations First Latex Crepe, Spot June sellers 32 1/2.

Tone:—Firmer on better demand and due to reserve of sellers.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets June buyers 36½.

SHARES.

London, June 17.

Hongkong Bank	£134 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 47
P. & O. Bank	£ 10 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/4

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 17.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

CRICKETS

TO-DAY.

P. and O. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails of June 4 due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: G. I. P. vs. West Yorks Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Police vs. Y.M.C.A. Oval 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 20.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, seventh annual general meeting, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Imperial Bank, Kennedy Sea Face; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Sixteen Star C. C. Islam Gymkhana vs. Killick Nixon C. C.

SUNDAY, June 21.

Public meeting re-death of the Deshbandhu, Damodar Haridas' Wadi, Mahim, Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

Public meeting to mourn the death of Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, 9 a.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. C. presiding.

Benefit performances of "Bala Veer Dhruva" and "Samaj Seva" by Saraswat ladies and children at Dubbash Theatre, Charni Road, 3 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 19 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 2m. sunset 7h. 18m.
June 20 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 23 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 3m., Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 24 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 25 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The Clan line s. s. "Machrayne" arrived at Suez in the evening of 16th inst.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 5 per cent.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 18th June 1925.

Small-pox Attacks 3; Deaths 1; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Deaths 1; Influenza nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn), 77. Total Mortality this day last year 66.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A snooker match of more than usual interest has been arranged to take place to-day at the Watsons Hotel between Capt. W. Bye and Mr. B. Banard, Manager of Watson Hotel, the former receiving 150 points from the latter. Three games are to be played. The winner of the two to be the victor. Mr. B. Banvard who hails from Calcutta, comes to Bombay with a good reputation and Capt. Bye one of our best local exponents of the games, has been conceded 150 point.

THEFTS IN THE CITY.

DY. COMMISSIONERS ROBBED.

For the past few days cases of thefts in the city are on the increase and the thieves are adopting a daring attitude. On Tuesday night some knights of the evil had the audacity to enter the bungalow of Deputy Commissioners Jacob and Needham residing at Winter Road and succeeded in taking away a cigarette case and some petty articles.

REPORTED THEFT.

David Shellein residing on the first floor of a building at Sussex Road reports to the police theft of property consisting of precious stones and jewellery valued at Rs. 4,514 from his coat. It appears the complainant went to sleep late on Tuesday night leaving his coat on the peg. On the following morning he found his coat lying in the verandah and the property missing.

Siddick Sale, a merchant residing at Memonwada reports to the police theft of two dozen carpets valued at Rs. 600.

INDRAPRASTHA HINDU GIRL'S SCHOOL.

AN APPEAL.

Lala Jugal Kishore, managing member of the Indraprastha Hindu High School, Delhi, writes:—

For the first time in the history of this Institution 2 girls sat for the Intermediate examination of the Delhi University this year and both of them have been successful. They are both anxious to continue their studies further, but are not able to do so owing to the fact that there is no full grade college for women in existence in the Imperial City of Delhi.

Intermediate College Classes were added to the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School only last year. Will those who strongly advocate higher education for Indian girls come forward with whatever help they can give, as a sum of not less than Rs. 5,000 had to be borrowed from a Local Bank by the Committee of Management in December last in order to cover the deficit for the year 1924-25."

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Manmohundas Ramji has been returned unopposed in the Council of State bye-election in the place of Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. The other candidate Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit withdraw his candidature on the 16th instant so Mr. Ramji had an easy walk-over.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

Re: Mathuradas Goculdas and Cawasji Pallonji Mistry ..... Debtors.
Basanji and Damodar ... Petitioning Creditors.

This was a petition for adjudicating insolvents Mathuradas Goculdas and Cawasji Pallonji, two of the members of a syndicate which was formed in September 1924 for cornering Madhavji shares. The petition was presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival on 11th June last. After hearing the petitioning creditors his Lordship adjourned the petition till the 12th to enable the debtors to be heard in reply when as they wanted petitioners time to put in affidavits in reply to the affidavits put in by the debtors directed that the petition should be heard by Mr. Justice Taraporewalla, who was the Commissioner in Insolvency.

The petitiong creditors stated that the debtors along with one Damodar Kalianji, who was a partner of their firm formed a syndicate for cornering Madhavji shares and that the said syndicate brought about 6860 shares of the said Coy. and that they were indebted to them in a sum of about Rs. 11 lakhs. They further stated that Cawasji Pallonji had written to the board of directors of the Share Bazar, informing them about of his in ability to pay his debts and that Cawasji had transferred his property in a manner which would amount to a fraudulent preference under the Insolvency Act and that the said Cawasji Mistry had intimated to the petitioners in effect that neither he, nor Mathuradas Goculdas, nor their partnership were able to pay their debts and that they were about to suspend payment of their debts. They further stated that Mathuradas had also informed them about his inability to pay his debts and in effect gave notice that he is about to suspend payment of his debts.

On these grounds the petitioners prayed that the debtors be injudicated insolvents.

Cawasji Pallonji in the course of his affidavit in reply, denied the statements made by the petitioners and he stated that Vasanji Malji along with Damodar Kalianji, was also a partner in the syndicate along with himself and Mathuradas and that Vasanji was to be solely responsible for financing the operations of the syndicate. In May 1925 Vasanji in an interview with im stated that he was finding it difficult to finance the operations of the syndicate and that therefore it was admirable that Cowasji should purchase some of the Madhavji Shares in his own name. The firm of the petitioning creditors came into difficulties in the beginning of June as one of its partners Damodar absconded from Bombay, and it became impossible for them to finance the operations of the syndicate. He further stated that these proceedings were merely an attempt by Vasanji to evade his liability. He denied that the amount tioned was due from him and stated that there was no ascertained and definite sum found due from him as all the transactions were not closed. He stated that he never informed the board about his ability to pay hs debts, but said that his further hand written a letter to the board offering to make a payment of Rs. 4 lakhs if all his disputes with the brokers of the Bazar were settled. He denied having transferred any of this parties as alleged, and said that he had not committed any act of insolvency.

Mathuradas Goculdas in the course of his affidavit denied that he ever told the petitioning creditors that he intended to suspend paymnt of his debts. He supported Cowasji's statements as to the constitution of the syndicate. He also stated that these proceedings were a deliberate and dishonest attempt by Vasanji to evade his liability to finance the operations of the syndicate and that their object was to exlort money from him under threa tt of these proceedings. He denied having committed any act of insolvency.

Mr. D. F. Mulla with Mr. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Raghavayya Nagendas and Co., appeared for the petitioning creditors.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for Mathuradas Goculdas.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for Cawasji P. Mistry.

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Mulla as to what case there was against Mathuradas, when all the creditor's statements were denied, particularly what Mathuradas having ever said anything about suspending payment of his debts. There was also the question about Vasanji being a partner in the syndicate.

Mr. Mulla at this stage sought to rely on the affidavit of the manager of the Allahabad Bank.

Mr. Jinnah objected to that affidavit being take in file.

Mr. Kemp appeared for the Allahabad Bank and Mr. Jinnah objected to his appearing as the Bank had not made any petition.

The Court upheld Mr. Jinnah's objection.

After hearing the arguments of counsel his Lordship dismissed the positeion with costs and directed that seperate costs should be allowed to each of the debtors.

THE LATE MR. B.K. DHURANDHAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Western Indin Vivekananda Society and the Dnaneshwar Maharaj Society, a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, to express regret at the premature death of Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Principal of the Government Law School. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., will preside and amongst others Messrs. K. Natarajan, B. J. Wadia, Bar-at-law, Mavji Govindji, G. B. Trivedi, F. J. Ginwala and Prof. V. G. Rao will speak.

SUSPENSION OF REFORMS IN BENGAL.

WHAT WILL C. P. DO?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 16.

In connection with suspension of the reforms in Bengal, Dr. Moonje, leader of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Council, when interviewed stated, "You want to know what the C. P. will do now that Bengal has been punished, as the bureaucracy thinks, with the suspension of the Reforms. What else can it do than accept the challenge thrown out by the bureaucracy? We have begun the fight together for Swaraj and we shall stand together to the end. We shall keep company in weal or woe. You can take it from me that the C. P. will not allow Bengal to be isolated. The Maharashtra mentality in politics favours responsive co-operation, Government has elected to co-operate with us in this fashion in response to the noble gesture made at Faridpur and we of the Maharashtra need not be told how to respond to it. As you sow so shall you reap. Let it be distinctly recognised that the C. P.'s insistence on the acceptance of Ministership was not of the same quality both in aim and method as of the Liberals.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

RANGOON, June 16.

The Committee of the All-Burma Union has drawn up a draft memorandum for Burma under dominion home rule which will be considered and discussed at a conference which is going to be held on June 21st. Among other things the draft constitution states that the executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall be appointed by the King with a Cabinet of Ministers, the term of office of the Governor being five years. The Governor shall apoint a Premier who shall have to form the Cabinet. The legislative power shall be vested in the Parliament of Burma which shall consist of the King, the Senate and the Legislative Council. The Speakers and the Deputy Speakers shall be elected from amongst the members by each House of Parliament. Parliament must meet at least once a year. The Senate is not authorised to deal with Money Bills which will come into operation on the approval of the King if such a Bill be passed by the Legislative Council in three successive sessions in spite of its being thrown out by the Senate. The Senate is to consist of 77 members elected on a territorial basis while the Legislative Council will have 154 members. The basis of election being University, territorial, Burma Chamber, Burmese and Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Trades Association. The constitution adds that the High Court shall be vested with judicial powers, the judges being appointed by the Governor and Cabinet.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+29

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated :-

Thursday's opening rate	+7
Thursday's closing rate	+29
Liverpool opening	—2
Liverpool closing	+15

INDIAN ARMS RULES.

AN EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET.

Complaints have been made that the Indian Arms Rules are not easy to understand. They contain many technical directions of no interest to the private person who desires to possess arms for private purposes; they have been modified from time to time and were considerably revised last year, and as they have to be read in conjunction with the Act and the schedules, the layman sometimes finds it hard to ascertain the procedure he should follow in order to secure a license and to understand the conditions on which he may keep arms. The Government of Bombay has however, prepared a pamphlet which explains to the public the procedure laid down for obtaining and renewing arms licences, purchasing ammunition, carrying weapons on journeys, importing or exporting weapons for private use and the like. It does not purport to be an exhaustive paraphrase of the Rules but merely sets forth, in languages free from legal technicalities, what the procedure is without touching on matters connected with the manufacture, import export and sale as affecting dealers. Copies can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery Poona,, or any bookseller, or from the offices of the Licensing authorities, i.e. the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and District Magistrates. Price 3 annas.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson visited the Baby Week Centre at the West End Cinema Poona on Wednesday.

CRAWFORD MARKET

INCREASE IN STALLAGE

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday. Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Hall was full of stall holders in the Crawford market, consisting of both men and women.

Mr. Haveliwalla asked the President whether in fairness he should preside over the meeting.

The President said it was not a point of order.

Mr. Haveliwalla said the President should not preside at all, and it was a point of order.

The President:—You should not disturb me in this way. Sit down!

Mr. Haveliwalla again got up and the President said "sit down, sit down, sit down. You are a member long enough to understand these things."

Mr. Phiroze Sethna also rose to a similar point of order, and he also was ruled out.

Mr. Patel asked for and obtained permission to amend the proposition, of which he had given notice, to the following effect that the matter (of the rents in the Crawford Market) be referred to a Committee of Councillors to consider and report to the Corporation on the entire proposals of the revision of rents of the stalls within one month and pending the reconsideration, they should suspend the operation of the notices served on the stallholders.

Mr. Nowroji Dumasia seconded.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot promised to give the matter the best attention of the Standing Committee if it were sent back to them.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconding, that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration with the recommendation that the increase, if any, should be spread over three years in such manner as the Standing Committee thought fit.

After further discussion, the amendment was thrown out, and Mr. Patel's proposition was carried by majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras, June 17.—Owing to the propaganda against the Andamans settlement for Moplahs started by Mahomed Schammad an Eppi School the majority of women and children who had signified their intention to join their relations in the Andamans have since changed their minds.—A.P.

Ootacamund, June 17.—At a meeting of the representatives of the Ootacamund, Coonoor and Cocananda circles of the Anglo-Indian Association it was unanimously decided to withdraw from the Madras Association from July 1st and to take the steps to inaugurate a provincial association for the Madras Presidency with headquarters a Ootacamund. Col. Gidney was elected as their representative on the deputation to England.—A.P.

The Bordi High School of the Gokhale Education Society has received a donation of Rs. 100 from Mr. Tambe of Baroda and another of Rs. 50 from Dr. Khot also of Baroda.

The Municipality of Ratnagiri has decided to start a gymnasium and has sanctioned Rs. 400 for the same.

A correspondent wires from Kaira:—Mr. Kalidas Kalyanbhai Patel presented a petition in the District Court, Ahmedabad, on the 15th instant, the opening day of the Court, against Mr. Trikamlal Parikh and the Taluka Local Board, Nadiad, to cancel the election of the Vice-President and remove the injustice done to him.

Calcutta, June 17.—The annual meeting of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday at Dalhousie Institute. Hon. Mr. Justice Cuming who presided, in the course of his address said that it was imperative for the better working of the Society that the Committee at present consisting of 10 or 11 persons should be enlarged. A committee consisting of representatives of some 22 public bodies and a few local ladies and gentlemen was then formed.—A.P.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Maharaja of Gwalior, all the state offices, schools and colleges throughout Jammu and Kashmir State remained closed on Tuesday.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has left for Udaipur as it is understood that the sentence of five years imprisonment recommended by the Special Commission appointed by the Udaipur State to be awarded to Mr. B. S. Pathak has been confimed by the Maharajkumar with the approval of the Government of India.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

BAWDWIN MINE.

The General Manager to-day reports as follows:—

New line of barricades completed at all levels and area between two lines examined. With exception of a very small section between Nos. 5 and 6 Levels at about Coordinate 1,226 feet South which is warm and cannot yet be thoroughly examined the fire is out in the area between the two lines of barricades and the repair work necessary to permit of stoping being resumed in the area recovered has been started. An adequate supply of water has been diverter to the small doubtful section between Nos. 5 and 6 Levels to cool it sufficiently to permit of full examanation. Treatment Plant operating on same basis as the last three months.

BOMBAY DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

ON WEDDING DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, June 17.

A very tragic and touching death took place here on Sunday. On that day morning a young Bombay doctor Mr. Dnyaneshwar Balkrishna Palekar (29), M.B.B.S., committed suicide. The young man was to be married just the same day at noon.

The young man rose up early at dawn, got Morphia injected in his body and fell on his bed. The parents and relatives took him to be asleep till late in the morning when to their surprise they found him lying in hopeless condition. Immediately he was removed to the civil Hospital where in spite of the efforts of the medical experts the young man breathed his last, curiously enough at the very hour when his marriage was to take place.

The cause of the suicide is not known but it is surmised, that it must have some relation to his marriage.

The death of Dr. D. B. Palekar under very tragic circumstances, writes a correspondent removes from among the doctors practising in Girgaon, one of the most popular young men of great promise and capacity. Though he had started practice but very recently, he had already attained very conspicuous success in his profession, by his hard work, conscientious care of his patients and prompt helpfulness. A man of most lovable character and very wide sympathies and interests, he was highly popular among all those who came in contact with him professionally or otherwise. As a doctor, he was guided by a high sense of his profession. He was particularly kind to those whose circumstances in life were very comfortable, and being generous by nature, gave his services free to the poor as a matter of course. Dr. Palekar was a prominent member of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community of Karwar residing in Bombay. He had formed an intention very recently to proceed to England after some time for higher qualifications and to increase his usefulness to the public. But that was not to be and what would have proved a most use useful and bright career was thus cut short at the very threshhold of life.

"ORGANISED CHAOS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the para under the heading "Organised Chass" in the Notes of the Day in your issue of the 9th instant, the accompanying correspondence will interest many of your readers. The correspondence speaks for itself. To the second letter there was no reply.—Yours, etc.,

PASSENGER.

To, The Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Sir,—May I draw your attention to the most filthy state in which the new overbridge on the Marine Lines Station, and one south of the Station are allowed to remain for days together without any proper sweeping? The Pan Supari juice is sprinkled all over the bridge and even on the advertisement boards. There ought to be some one in charge of the Bridges and they must be looked after so that they can be conveniently used. I do not know whether any Station Master is in charge of this station, because I have never seen anyone on any of the platforms, looking after the conveniences of passengers or attending to any other work.

(2) I also beg to draw your attention to the want of a covering on the bridge attached to the station. Apart from the question of protection from the heat of the sun, such a covering is an absolute necessity during the monsoon, because there is no other direct communication with the down platform, so that passengers may alight from their cars and step into the platform as is possible on other stations. For want of such a covering, a passenger would be wet through and through during heavy rains if he has to go to the down platform from the Queen's Road. And what about the hardship to ladies and children

Yours etc.,

From The General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Overbridge at Marine Lines Station.

Dear Sir,—My No. T. 947-14 of 10/2/25. In continuation of my above letter, I beg to state that the complaint re. the bridge being kept dirty has had attention.

Roofing the overbridge is not justified as Church Gate where traffic is heavier than at Marine Lines the overbridge is not roofed.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.)
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, March 9, 1925.

To, The General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C. I. Railway

Re: Overbridge at Marine Lines Station.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter No. T. 947-14 of 9-3-25 I have the honour to say that the question of roofing the over-bridge at Church Gate Station does not arise as any passenger can, during the rainy season, take his vehicle to the steps of the platforms on either side at Church Gate and enter the station without suffering any inconvenience from the pouring rain.

There is *absolutely no access* to the down platform at Marine Lines except from the overbridge and no one can escape being went through and through if there is a heavy down-pour with blowing wind.

Under the circumstances the question of light or heavy traffic at any of the said stations does not arise at all, as the public opinion is entirely in favour of a roof over the over-bridge at the Marine Lines Station, I hope the matter will be attended to before any agitation over a palpable grievance is started and continued till the passengers' just grievance is redressed.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 24th March.

SPORTING NEWS

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

WON BY SANTORB.

LONDON, June 18.

Ascot Gold Cup has resulted as follows:—

SANTORB	1
SALMON TROUT	2
ST. GERMANS	3

Six ran.

Won by one length. Four lengths separated second and third.

Betting:—Santorb 10 to 1; Salmon Trout 4 to 1; St. Germans even.—Reuter's Special Service.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 17.

The following are the closing scores in County cricket matches that began today:—

Surrey vs. Cambridge University at the Oval. Surrey 344 (Hobbs 104. Ducat 91. Einthoven 6 for 100). Cambridge 38 for 1.

Kent vs. Middlesex at Tonbridge. Kent 247. (C. Knott 77. Durston 5 for 68). Middlesex 104 for 1 (Hearne 55 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Glamorgan at Huddersfield. Glamorgan 246 (D. Davies 50. Waddington 7 for 96). Yorkshire 114 for no wicket (Sutcliffe 65 not out).

Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire at Leicester. Leicester 163 (Howell 8 for 65). Warwick 103 for 7.

Notts vs. Worcestershire at Nottingham. Notts 152 for 8.

Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Brighton. Gloucester 251 (Sm'th 91. Tate 7 for 66). Sussex 24 for 2.

Essex vs. Lancashire at Leyton. Essex 293 (Eastman 75, Russel 55, Perrin 50. Tyldesley 5 for 75). Lancashire 16 for no wicket.—Reuter.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 17.

The Royal Hunot Cup resulted as follows:—

Cockpit 100 to 6	... 1
Polyphontes 10 to 1	... 2
Priory Park 50 to 1	... 3

After breakaway, Priory Park made play from Abbey Island, Thunder Cloud, Silent Guard, Invermark, Mademoiselle M. Polyphontes, Cockpit and Grand Joy for about halfway when Cockpit and Polyphontes closed in with Priory Park, these being pursued by Grand Joy, Jarvie and Weathervane. A quarter of a mile from home Cockpit drew out and won in a canter. Jarvie was fourth. Rock Fire broke down and Tranquillete got away badly.

Time was one minute 38 seconds.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 17.

At Eastbourne in Lawn Tennis doubles, Britain beat America, Godfree and Wheatley defeating Hennesey and Casey 4—6, 6—4, 11—9, 4—6, 6—3. Britain leads by two matches to one.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The All-India Chess Championship Tournament came to a successful conclusion at Shoil on the 12th of June. It was declared by everybody concerned to be an event unprecedented in the history of Chess in India both from the view point of the number of players engaged and the high quality of the game exhibited. Some very interesting games were witnessed during the Tournament which showed that Indians, given time and opportunity, can hold their own against International players of the West. Mr. Kishan Lall (Muttra) is an exceptionally brilliant player, whilst Nazir-ud-din of Rampur, an old man of 70, is a credit to his age, so mentally alert he proved himself to be during the contest. Prof. Alurkar is another promising player of the Bombay Presidency who, with age may be expected to nature into an exceptionally clever practitioner of the game.

All entrants were His Highness' guests during the Tournament days and were paid their double fares on return to their homes. The prize distribution ceremony came off at the Tennis grounds, Chair, when His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj gave away prizes to the winners as follows:—

Mr. Joshi (Poona) first prize of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Boris Kostich (Yugo Slavia) second Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Kishan Lall (Muttra) third Rs. 500.

Prof. Aluxar Elphinstone College, (Bombay) fourth. Rs. 500.

Mr. Bodas (Sangli) and Mr. Gurbakhsh Bai (Jullunder) divided the 5th prize of Rs. 200.

The elite of the station were assembled to witness the function.

In presenting the prizes His Highness expressed his appreciation of the games played and notified his desire of making the Tournament an annual fixture of which due notice will be given later on.

The Maharaja Dhiraj was thanked on behalf of the Competitors by Professor Alurkar of the Elphinstone College in suitable terms.

LATE MRS. HODGKINSON.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, president of the Municipal Corporation, has arranged for the celebration of a Requiem Mass at 7 a.m. the 22nd inst., (Monday) at St. Anne's Church, Byculla for the repose of the Soul of the late Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

THE PATRIOT.

We hope we are not fastidious in our judgment when we remark that at the memorial meeting held on Thursday night in honour of Deshbandhu Das, hardly any speaker could convey to the seething crowd an adequate sense of the loss which the country had sustained in his premature death. For the full measure of a man, the panegyrist should be of the order of the hero, that is why the best elegies are composed by the major poets. Das was a man who could not be appraised either in life or in death by the accummulation of superlatives, but the loss is immense and for the present almost immeasurable for exact description. Praise was rendered for the singular devotion of his life, for the sacrifices he smilingly incurred for the emancipation of his country. Foreigners who believe their mission to be blessed with the hand of Providence cannot give any appreciation except in the context of alleged failure. The "Statesman" for example, considers him happy in the hour of his death because he was according to alien judgment, spared the ignominy of brooding over the "ruins of his ambition." Though he was assailed by detractors from without and calumniators within, he held to his purpose with courage and consistency. The end came suddenly and he was relieved from gloomy contemplation of the work left undone. He died at a turn of victory when it was clear to him that the Government had, after weary bluff, retired to the assumption of despotism, unreserved and unabashed. The communique announcing the abolition of the "transferred subjects" must have been to him the first definite sign of success. He strove for it, might and main, and if fulfilment of an arduous design is the measure of a man's consciousness of success, he beyond doubt tasted the delights of triumph. The process was incomplete, but it was patent to him that the bureaucracy was getting tired of the machinations of private humouring and patronage which officialdom chose for the safety of the Reforms For Anglo-Indian critics to imagine that he quailed at the consequences of his own plan and that the Faridpur speech was a gesture of surrender, is to betray stupendous ignorance of a formidable personality. Mr. Baptista, who is an uncertain exponent of the difference between obstruction and responsive co-operation, got very near the truth last night when he dwelt on the perspicacity with which Mr. Das sought the work of destruction before honest reform.

A champion of destruction he was but the aim of destruction was directed against a forgery and a sham. Mr. Das was prepared for steps following on the final burial of diarchy. Two years the Bengal Government wasted for testing the acceptability of a deceitful system by the popular representatives of Bengal. Mr. Das fought their manoeuvres with such tenacity that the Government had to corroborate his reading of the reforms with recurring appeals to their reserve-powers. We are not of those who believe that by cursing and cajolery reserve powers can be reduced to a dead letter. They are part of powers which are unconstitutional. Mr. Das had a vivid perception of the fact and he would not be the dupe of delusions. His whole genius was focussed on realities and when he felt that there should be an effort at a counter-check in the Councils he broke away from the boycott-scheme without hesitation. A commanding genius, he had also the culture of a man of the world acquainted with the weakness as well as the inherent strength of his people. His eulogists give him supreme credit for sincerity without many of them sharing the passion of patriotism that stimulated him to action heedless of cost. Had he been spared, he would not have brooded over the ruins of his ambition, for his ambition was impersonal and had about it the quality of Hindu austerity. It is a thousand pities that he did not live to demonstrate to his followers the clear scheme he had of supplementing council protest with imperious forms of mass-action. We do not think he passed away at a happy moment when his power and achievement had reached their maximum, for he was not an agitator with a negatical outlook and if he died too soon, it is our misfortune and certainly no adventitious insurance to his fame.

We live, a subject-nation, in a time when our great men have to be honoured by the measure of failures; so Gokhale thought, but Das carried the idea to the verge of success. When great patriots pass away, we lament them as losses that occur when our need was the sorest. The regret shows the powerful influence they exerted and the stagging sense of void that follows their service. But is there not some reverent delusion in the feeling that the like of them may never rise again? Mr. Das is dead, but why should there be any apprehension of national set-back when there are the potentialities of patriotism and sacrifice to be kindled by example? When the need is there, the man must be there; so at least we hope with the warrant of experience. The elders grow critical, they are nearer the heroes. In our school-days, we are under the towering influence of masters, and as we grow old and judge things better we wonder where the giants of our youth have fled. There were great speakers in those days and many Titans of high endeavour. Possibly the younger generation does not realise our aching void, seeing as it does the ascent of other figures all too familiar to *us* for the adoration of boyhood. When Disraeli died, the Primrose League was formed to keep the memory of the last Imperialist ever green; but British youth saw others in grabbing succession, widening the bounds of freedom yet—to Britishers. When Gladstone died Morley saw Nature performing her obsequies to greatness; but others came to carry on the tradition of piety and Empire. When Pherozeshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade and Tilak turned their face to the wall, we saw irreparable gaps. Gaps did occur but somehow we have to fill them and carry on the task of pioneers to fulfilment. In the case of those who died in the zenith of their manhood, the sense of irretrievable loss is most poignant, but the younger generation sees the inevitability of replacements. Men live and die, but the cause of freedom can never perish except it be through the extinction of the divine spark in man. After all men are judged not by what they do, but by what they follow. The man who strenuously aspires to be Rao Bahadur becomes one, but the reward is his limitation and punishment. Das aspired for the liberation of his country and sacrifice was to him a vernal joy. His achievement in galvanising the self-respect of his people was great, we hope it will also be so abiding as to draw others no less great than he. He aspired after the stern realisation of liberty and even if our panygerics are poor in words we must trust to the cycles of emulation. To those who question the greatness of his career, we would hold up the ideal of Rabbi Ben Ezra:—

> For thence—a paradox
> Which comforts while it mocks—
> Shall life succeed in that it *seems* to fail;
> What I aspired to be
> And was not, comforts me.

THE VAIKOM TRUCE.

Coming as it does at a time of gloom and depression, the news that the Vaikom Satyagrahis have achieved their immediate object is peculiarly refreshing. The roads round the Vaikom temple will be thrown open for the use of all persons without distinction of caste or creed, and the Travancore Durbar has got rid of galling reproach. The struggle at Vaikom began about eighteen months ago and the dimensions of the victory may not appear commensurate with the sacrifices involved. We may imagine that all of them were not scientifically ordered and that moral suasion alone, without any resort of extreme action, would have produced happy results. As a matter of fact, there was every provocation for a drastic contest. The reformers at Vaikom stumbled upon a social and civic abuse, but opposition to change was recognised as the symbolic resistance of blind orthodoxy. It was the case of a minor issue based on a pernicious principle, and reformers took up the challenge. We call it a minor issue because the actual sum of traffic facilities obtained by the non-caste Hindus will be small. The roads are open and a few of them will cross them with a little economy of time, but in a region of leisurely amenities near the temple the profit must be insignificant. Nevertheless a principle of injustice and masquerading heresy has been exploded and the stigma of inferiority borne by non-caste Hindus has been partially wiped out. The advantage in the first instance goes to the caste-Hindus who obstructed the claim of equal rights, for in every system of injustice the soul of the oppressor becomes corroded and cramped far more insidiously than the life-force of the victim. As an external restriction, the disability of non-caste Hindus in the vicinity of Vaikom was negligible, but it beckoned all believers in brotherhood to the duty of ending a humiliation. The Travancore Durbar has yielded to the pressure of public opinion, and it has profited by the illumination of Custom through Reason. Whatever the Durbar may say now, its attitude until the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi was uncertain. At the time of the late Maharajah, it was hostile to the demand of lightning crusaders; then it toned down to that of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, and it is to the lasting credit of the Maharani that she perceived the ethical and political import of Mahatmaji's evangel and agreed to a Proclamation of free access in all public roads. Her Highness' advisers too have been wise in their reading of the times. When an Anglo-Indian was appointed as her Dewan, the departure caused joy among non-caste Hindus, because a caste-Hindu office was being stormed, albeit by the chromatic token. The Maharani hurriedly converted temple-properties into a "reserved" department under her direct control. Behind these clumsy expedients, there was a distinct recognition that the *mamool* of taboos and exclusions sampled out for the Vaikom dispute could not indefinitely continue.

The orthodox party resisted the encroachment on the principle that the frontiers of the enemy afford the best line of fighting and the largest measure of time for retreat. They contested the public-road question as there were many other privileges to be screened by a dead-lock. We have always discussed the Vaikom question in its civic perspective, not because the "religious" problem was unimportant but because the civic issue was ample for the rout of stubborn vested interests. Public roads were maintained out of public revenues, and those who do not carry the birth-mark of the caste-Hindu happened in Travancore to contribute the bulk. As a pure question of civic rights the claim of the suppressed classes was tenable; as a matter of reparation, assent to their claim was imperative. The Travancore Durbar has seen to it that the long-delayed reform is introduced under the regime of a caste-Hindu Dowan and saved the party of orthodox unreason the ordeal of swallowing the inevitable with a wry face. The present acting Dewan, a caste-Hindu officer, reported to the Maharani that "when even a non-Hindu of the lowest position in society was permitted the use of the said roads, he did not find any justice or reason in disallowing those belonging to the fold of Hinduism the use of the same". It is the broad commonense view which if applied in time would have averted much suffering. He adds apologetically that the Government were never against the reform but that they were daunted by fears of public disturbance. The statement is slightly exaggerated because it was obvious at the beginning that the late Maharajah was for letting things alone and the fear of commotion caused by some orthodox Hotspurs was taken too seriously by the Durbar. If the Satyagrahis were impatient, their sacrifices were a powerful means of bringing into relief the iniquity of the scandal and we have no doubt that the consequent publicity expedited the course of pacific mediation. They also apprised the Government of the existence of a band of workers who refused to be vanquished. In this regard the Satyagrahis have by demonstrations of risk and restraint contributed to the national success.

It is a national success because Vaikom represented a system which was both oppressive and obsolete. The question of entry into the temples, which are State-property, is bound to arise in the near future. "Nowhere" said Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to Madras in 1921, "is the untouchable so cruelly treated as in the Madras presidency. His very shadow defiles the Brahmin. .....And yet Madras is a land of mighty temples and religious devotion. The people with their big *tilak* marks, their long locks and their bare clean bodies look like rishis, but their religion seems almost to be exhausted in these outward observances." It was the rebuke of a true Hindu. The depressed classes have contributed to the spiritual heritage of the South. If the calendar of saints in the South is examined, it will be found to be teeming with the names of the oppressed. Nanda and Tiruvallar were of the race of the disinherited. Exclusion of such types from the concourse of teaching and worship is an incredible trait in a religious society. The Vaikom struggle denotes a victory in the assertion of civic rights but as yet the untouchable is not free to stand and worship from the rear—the place where the publican stood while the Pharisee said his self-congratulatory prayers right in front of the altar.

Notes of the Day.

Das and his Interviewers.

There was one remarkable characteristic in the late Mr. C. R. Das which newspaper men throughout the country will remember with mournful pleasure. He was always accessible and he had a manner which encouraged the lowliest novice who went to interview him. He had an ebullient wit but his geniality was never artificial or patronising. Though a formidable dialectician, he was never a poseur. There are politicians who chill the atmosphere, there are others who perform a monologue and, later, complain that the non-inclusion of after-thoughts was due to the defective understanding of the reporter. Intensely busy himself, Mr. Das would by the sheer radiance of goodwill lead the interviewer to imagine that he was conversing at great leisure. A brilliant conversationalist, he was, of course, a good listener. He saved time by his manners and there was always the pause of bubbling humour, for he could laugh with convulsive abandon and give the grip of true companionship. It was personality, not diplomacy. European journalists who imagined him to be the craftsman of destruction and upheaval were on acquaintance disarmed by his singular blend of earnestness, sincerity and cheering fellowship. It was said of Pitt that every man who met him, felt the sensation of a higher stature. Mr. Das certainly had that gift and the poor students who lived on his bounty felt, every man, that when Mr. Das spoke to him, he was engrossed with the single thought of his welfare, to the exclusion of other thoughts. It was no cultivated affectation but the phase of glowing goodwill which the man possessed. When he was at Juhu, last year, he was besieged by interviewers and it was a pleasure to mark his method of trenchant relevancy and open-hearted affableness.

Service-Securing Agencies.

Though the Bombay Government are not aware of the existence of unemployment on a large scale, the number of the unemployed is on the increase. The statement may not agree with the report of the Labour Office which invited confessions of embarrassment and obtained less than 70 cases, but social workers are acutely aware of the growth of the unemployment. When a man is out of work he is somewhat credulous and we wonder if all the so-called service-securing agencies in the City are dealing fairly by the applicants. Not a few of these register the qualifications of the applicants, pocket the enquiry-fee and nothing further is heard about it. The agencies have to meet establishment-charges, but the improbability of success is so great in many cases that the business is little better than a hoax. The only relief to unemployment consists of the receipts collected by the unemployed optimists who run the agencies. We have been furnished with a circular issued by the "Principal" of a private "commercial college" who offers the supplier of recruits the handsome award of Rs. 10 per head. The process seems to have been copied from the tea-gardens where the Sirdars who bring "gangs of coolies" are given a capitation grant. The offer of the "Principal" of the commercial college—apparently commercial in the sense of its being mercenary—is that the pupil introduced should pay Rs. 75 in advance out of which Rs. 10 will be transmitted to the tout. Mr. Squeers of Do-the-Boys Hall ran business on the same principles but for Bombay it seems too crude a joke for acquiescence.

A Cruel Hoax.

The unemployed who wear out shoe-leather in quest of work will do well to be on their guard against sharpers who set up as middlemen. The unemployed are so to speak in a temper of feud with society which finds no place for them. Occasionally they themselves indulge in practical jokes at the expense of others. Not long ago, a contemporary which practised the fine art of taking in free advertisements was made the medium of an ill-humoured jest. An advertisement appeared in its columns mentioning the existence of a happy vacancy. Candidates were asked to apply personally and the address of a poor goldsmith at Dadar was given as the prospective employer. He was staggered by the procession of young men in their Sunday-best who paraded by the dozen eyeing one another in hatred. He apprehended a raid and it took him two days of vociferous explanation to dispel the crowd that went in dribblets. He was the victim of an ill-natured hoax. Recently it was reported to us that one of the unemployed solved his problem for a period by a pleasant surprise. He advertised for two young men of agreeable manners willing to occupy a position of trust and influence; they would, if necessary, have to go to Europe for training. Every man knows that his own manners are most agreeable, while for a position of trust, why he is distinctly unapproachable. He will not betray confidence. The advertisement, so the story runs, insisted that candidates should enclose four annas in the shape of stamps. Applications went in shoals and as four of them meant a rupee in stamps, the ingenious advertiser found that he had enough resources for genteel living at least for a couple of months. Some employment-agencies had originally cheated him of registration-deposits and when they asked for a renewal, he decided to score off the unemployed and recovered his expenses.

Arms and the Nations.

The Arms Conference from which Persia has withdrawn has been summoned by the League of Nations to discuss a modest little draft convention prepared last year by the Temporary Mixed Commission to control international trade in armaments. The Persian delegation, we are informed, withdrew owing to the adoption of certain articles about the supervision of the waters near Persia which she considers derogatory to her sovereign rights. France who refuses to submit the Riff question to the League or Britain who insists that the Egyptian dispute is her sole concern has no reason to be surprised at this objection. But that is not all. Britain, as the Opium Conference has revealed, has a passion for restricting the traffic while scrupulously safeguarding the production of the commodity. The Arms Convention also provides for publicity in regard to imports of arms into non-producing countries and exports of arms from producing ones but has shelved, owing to British action, the far more important question of the publication of figures relating to the manufacture of arms and internal traffic of arms. Thus, as the Greek delegate argued, the convention creates an unjust inequality between the States which produce arms which will escape publicity regarding their production and internal use, and those which do not and which will have to submit to licensing. Moreover, as in the opium question, it is preposterous to restrict the arms traffic without dealing first with private manufacture of arms. Not less iniquitous is the fact that, as the result of British pressure, warships, aeroplanes and tanks are excluded from the Arms Convention. For it means, in effect, that British export of these materials would be uncontrolled as there would be no obligation on her to publish facts and obtain licenses though France, say, which produces much less dangerous weapons cannot export without publicity. While Britain is following such a retrograde policy at Geneva to the satisfaction of her armament firms, we cannot feel shocked at the withdrawal of Persia.

ID AND HINDUS.

BY G. K. NARIMAN.

There are hardly two weeks between now and the Id and some anxious time is ahead both for the Hindus and the Mussalman communities on the one hand and the authorities responsible for order and public safety on the other. In various cities especially in Northern India, tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans has reached an acute point and now from Delhi comes the disquieting news of an apprehended breach of the peace. The President and Secretary of the Delhi Hindu Sabha have sent a wire to the members of the All-India National Arbitration Board, which was constituted at the first Unity Conference at Delhi. From this it would appear that the Hindus have a special grievance. The local authorities have intimated their intention to permit the Mussalmans to lead the cow for the Id sacrifice through Pahari Dhiraj Hindu quarters, where riots occurred last year and which, we are assured, has not been used for this purpose for very many years past. It seems that there is an alternative route available. This route was however prohibited last year. And this year too it is not going to be used. The Hindus are perturbed and in consequence the Hindu Sabha at Delhi requests early intervention of the members of the National Arbitration Board. I am not sure whether the said board was not superseded by another committee formed at the second and third peace conferences. But the matter is of considerable urgency. The Mussalmans of the Punjab are likely to take their cue from Delhi and it would be extremely deplorable if timely steps are not taken to avert a mischief which appears to be highly probable owing to the grievous misunderstanding between the two communities. I have received a telegram as a member of the board. The wire, however, represents the case of the Hindus. As I have no knowledge of the Moslem side of of the dispute I telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi seeking his advice. I shall thank any Mussalman gentleman to throw timely light on the affair. While unfamiliar with the details of the present trouble, I am only too painfully familiarised with the acrimonious controversy on every conceivable public question, which is pushing Hindus and Mahomedans apart from each other. The latters' views and public utterances even as convinced nationalists have at times an unpleasant tinge of communalism of late. I have been advised to keep quiet over the question. But I fear this is one of the occasions when speech and silence interchange the roles which expediency and prudential motives assign them. While not presuming to arbitrate, I would suggest that measures may be concerted for the celebration of the Id without offending the susceptibilities of the Hindus. The Hindus may be especially requested, in view of their general better education and consequent tolerance, not to insist on any rights which do not necessarily conserve prime fabric of Hinduism. As a student of Islam, I am frankly puzzled at the attitude of some Moslems in respect of *Kurbani*. Can they not gracefully give up in British India cowslaughter which does not take place in in any country under Moslem rule? It is really depressing to contemplate that (1) no country in the world holds the cow sacred except India and (2) Moslems of no country in the world insist on slaughtering cows as rigidly as some Moslems in India. I do hope enlightened Moslems from outside India residing in our midst would come forward and serve this country with their authoritative and disinterested counsel.

LAST TRIBUTE TO BELOVED LEADER.

4 LAKHS CITIZENS PAY HOMAGE.

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS MIX FREELY.

UNION JACK HALF-MASTED.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

"A city in mourning":—That is exactly how Calcutta can be described to-day. Sealdah station was the scene of a record crowd of thousands of khadi-clad and barefooted people who assembled to pay their last tribute to their great leader Sj. Chittaranjan Das. As previously announced that platform was not much crowded. Only representatives of all public bodies were admitted. Among those present were Mahatma Gandhi who arrived half an hour before the arrival of the train. Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarty, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Dr. Nalinranjan Sirkar, Dr. A. Suwardy, Deputy Mayor of the Corporation, Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, Mr. Sarat Bose, Babu Satcowriepati Roy and many other prominent citizens. The mail train arrived late conveying the mortal remains of Deshbandhu. Mrs. Das, her son and two daughters and son-in-law alighted from the train. The sight was most imposing, Mahatma Gandhi and all other standing and paying last tribute to the Deshbandhu. Tears trickled down in everyone's eyes to see that living Deshbandhu is no more. Nations tribute fell on the illustrious personality and thousand of condolence messages poured in Mrs. Das's hand who although overwhelmed with grief found in them great consolation. The body of Mr. Das was heaped with flowers and was conveyed in a procession through Harrison Road, Bowbazar Street, Wellington Street, Corporation Street, Chowringhee and Russa Road. At Mr. Das's residence the procession halted for sometime where the relatives of Mr. Das paid him the last tribute. The body was then taken to the burning ghat. The grand funeral of the Deshbandhu is only comparable with one which took place in Bombay on the death of Lokmanya Tilak. Over a lakh of people lined throughout the streets.

FUNERAL CORTEGE ARRIVES AT SEALDAH.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Scenes unprecedented in the public life of Calcutta were witnessed at Sealdah Station when the funeral cortege of the late Mr. Das arrived by Darjeeling Mail at 7-30 this morning, an hour and a half late. From 2 o'clock crowds had begun to congregate in the precincts of the station and at six o'clock it was estimated that at least four-hundred-thousand citizens were present. All the platforms excepting the one at which the train was due to arrive were filled to their utmost capacity and every available inch of space in the station and surrounding buildings was occupied. Soon after the train steamed in and there was a tremendous rush to platform number eight. A minute later a big bogie carriage which conveyed the body and which had been detached from the mail just outside the station was brought to number 4 platform by a pilot engine. Accompanying the body were Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, S. N. Haldar, Mahatma Gandhi, S. B. Das, S. C. Roy and Sreemati Aparna Devi most of whom had joined the mail at Barrackpore. Those on the platform included Sir Nilratan Sircar, Bepin Chandra Pal, Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Moreno, Jatindranath Basu and many others. The body was removed to a decorated cot, the face alone being exposed and wreaths covering the rest of the body.—A.P.

Mahatma and Maulana Azad Lift Body.

When the mail train conveying the remains of Mr. Das arrived in Sealdah, the body was lifted from the carriage by Mahatma Gandhi, Moulena Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Hemendranath Das Gupta and Sir P. C. Roy. Mr. Chira Ranjan Das, Mr. Das's eldest son also helped them. Tram cars and all vehicular traffic were suspended for a long time on the routes of the procession Police and volunteers worked admirably. All the Indian shops and business houses in northern and southern Calcutta were closed till late in the afternoon.

Procession Formed.

At the station the procession was then formed, music being played in the meantime. The body was carried by students and Sankirtan parties were organised by the Burra Bazaar Congress Committee, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and other organisations. Khilafat volunteers with muffled drums, singing songs, were in close attendance whilst a posse of Sikhs in black dress bearing banners were a picturesque feature. The crowd was barefooted to a man and Mahatma Gandhi, clad in his usual loin cloth followed the corpse in a car. Harrison was a sea of human heads and the cortege made its way slowly along, rose water and flowers were thrown in abundance from the houses on either side. Balconies, verandahs and housetops were occupied to their fullest capacity mainly by ladies At the crossing of College Street and Harrison Road, the procession was diverted to Chitpore Road at the request of a number of Marwaris and then it took the prearranged route from College Street to Russa Road.

At about ten o'clock, the procession with the cortege passed through the College Street and Wellington Street. Stopping for a few seconds in front of the Swarajya Party and Corporation Offices. Messrs. Satcowrie Pati Roy and Nirmal Chunder stood barefooted at the door of the Corporation office.

Europeans and Indians Mix Freely.

The cortege then passed through Wellington Square Northwest and went through the Corporation Street and paused again for a few minutes in front of the Corporation offices. All the councillors and a large number of Europeans and Indians were at the gate. The crowd was so large that the barricade formed was broken through at this point. Hundreds of garlands and large number of wreaths were placed on the bier. To relieve the intense heat water was showered on the crowds with a hose to the immense relief of the great concourse of people. The procession proceeded towards Russa Road *via* Chowringhee, where Europeans and Indians mixed, freely in large numbers and presented an extraordinary scene in the city's principal shopping centre. Numerous European ladies were also present.

Union Jack Half Masted.

From Chowringhee to Bhowanipur was one seething mass of humanity. The long row of shops and houses was filled with ladies and gentlemen who appeared to be visibly moved. Several European ladies also threw flowers. Groups of Europeans were seen either standing on thoroughfares or waiting in their cars. The Union Jack flown on the Army and Navy Stores at Chowringhee was halfmasted. the cortege reached 148 Russa Road, Das's residence at one o'clock. In front of the premises roofs of houses along Russa Road were crowded with ladies. The gate of Mr. Das's residence was decorated with flags and flowers. Mrs. Das, Mr. Chira Ranjan Das and other members of the family, Messrs. S. R. Das, B. Chakravarti and other prominent members of the Indian society were present. The solemn scene of hundreds of people assembling to pay their last tribute of respect to their beloved leader drew tears from many eyes.

On The Burning Ghat.

It took nearly eight hours for the huge procession to reach the burning ghat on the bank of the Ganges, where a beautiful pyre was erected with sandal woods. The procession was delayed at Burra Bazar and in their eagerness to see for the last time Das's body people flocked to the Ghat from eight in the morning. The delay and the rains did not disperse the crowd. The lateness of the hour brought greater crowds and at about three the entire precincts of the Ghat were densely crowded. A large number of people also watched the scene from the other side of the Ganges. A special green spot near the Ghat was allotted for the pyre. Last year on this same ghat cremation took place of Sir Ashutosh Mukerji. A large number of prominent men including Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Mr. A. Suhrwardy, Deputy Mayor, and several councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Dr. Moreno, Mr. Nirmal Chunder and others attended the funeral barefooted. Among the relatives who were present at the funeral were Mr. Chira Ranjan

(Continued on next page.)

"GREAT AND GOOD"

"REGAIN JEWEL BY GAINING SWARAJYA"

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in to-day's "Young India" which was held over yesterday owing to the demise of Deshbandhu Das:—

"When the heart feels a deep cut, the pen refuses to move. I am too much in the centre of grief to be able to send much for the readers of "Young India" across wire. The five days of communion with the great patriot which I had at Darjeeling brought us nearer to each other than we ever were before. I realised not only how great the Deshbandhu was, but also how good he was. India has lost a jewel. But we must regain it by gaining Swarajya".—A.P.

KHULNA, June 17.

Speaking here before his return to Calcutta, this morning, Mr. Gandhi said: "Throughout my tour in Bengal those who had differences with him (Mr. Das), those who bitterly criticised him did not hesitate to admit that no other man could take his place in Bengal. He was fearless. He was brave. 'If I live I live for Swaraj: if I die I die for Swaraj.' That was his vow to his Motherland."—A.P.

ENTHRONED IN HEARTS OF MILLIONS.

'He sits enthroned in the hearts of millions of people and will continue to claim this sovereignty for ages yet unborn."

SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE.

EXAMPLARY SELF SACRIFICE.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha has sent the following telegram to Mrs. C. R. Das this morning:—

"Western India National Liberal Association deeply regret your husband's untimely death and offer their sincere condolence and sympathy on the great sorrow that has befallen you. His self-sacrifice in the cause of the country was admirable and exemplary".

"MAHOMEDANS' CONFIDENT."

"He (Das) was one to whom the Mahomedans could safely confide their destinies."

HUSSAN SUHRAVARDY.

"MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD"

"A much mis-understood man."

(Col.) GIDNEY.

BENGAL TIGER.

"The Bengal Tiger is laid at rest.'

N. C. KELKAR.

TILAK OF BENGAL.

"Tilak of Bengal is dead."

BABASAHEB PARANJPYE.

BOUNDLESS PATRIOTISM.

"Life Full of Boundless, sleepless patriotism".—R.

A. RANGASWAMI IYANGAR.

"A Born Fighter."

VARDARAJALU NAIDU.

"STOOD ABOVE ALL."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji addressed the following letter to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of yesterday's public meeting at the Gaiety Theatre:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

I am sorry I cannot personally attend this evening the meeting to be held under your Presidentship to express the sense of the people of Bombay of the deep loss the country has suffered in the premature death of Deshbandhu Das. Mr. Das was a towering personality who in the service of his country made tremendous sacrifices. Though some may not agree with his political views there is no doubt about the fact that he stood above all with his wonderful powers of leadership and organisation and that the sacrifices made by him have left a noble lesson to be always cherished by his countrymen. You will kindly therefore express my entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.

A GREAT SPIRITUAL FORCE.

MONGHYR, June 8.

A great spiritual force and an overwhelming personality in politics has passed away and left Mother India in mourning. Every Indian should glory in being Deshbandhu's fellow countryman. I offer my personal homage and hope all political and non-political parties in India will join in offering practical homage to the memory of the departed.

SWADHANANDA SANYASI.

'WILL NOT SEE HIS LIKE AGAIN"

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S TRIBUTE

LAHORE, June 17.

For twenty-four hours past Chitta Ranjan Das has not left my mind. Since our incarceration under the Martial Law of 1919. Deshbandhu Das has known no rest, no ease and no comfort. The fire of love, kindled in his heart for his country and countrymen, has really consumed him. He was idealism plus practicalism in politics. He knew no sacrifice to be too big to make, was transparently honest and irresistibly courageous. He was the leader of men of all ages and you will not see his like again. Tears would not cease when I wrote this message.

LALA HARKISHENLAL.

"LEADER OF UNDOUBTED PATRIOTISM."

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

India loses in Deshbandhu Das a leader of great force undoubted patriotism, self-sacrifice, and courage which must be acknowledged by all, irrespective of political differences. As an Advocate he was one of the most powerful and skilful I have ever known.

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

GREAT QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP.

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The unexpected death of Mr. C. R. Das has naturally cast a gloom over the country and I am deeply sorry that he should have died at the early age of 54. I did not share Mr. Das's opinions nor could I always appreciate his methods but I was full of admiration for his qualities of leadership, his self sacrifice and his passion for the freedom of his country. Latterly there was an apparent change in his political opinions which promised to bear fruit but this was not to be. The loss to the Swaraj Party is irreparable. I deeply sympathise with Mrs. Dass, a devoted Hindu wife and with her children.

C. Y. CHINTAMANI.

A GREAT ORGANISER.

Whole Bengal mourns the loss of her illustrious son. By his lofty patriotism, unbounded charity and unparalleled sacrifice the Deshbandhu had endeared himself to every one. His death is irreparable. The loss has left a void in the political world which it will take a long time to fill up. The one man who had the capacity and genius of constructing a party out of chaotic and unpromising materials is no more. What Tilak was to Maharastra Chitta Ranjan was to Bengal.

P. C. RAY.

A GREAT AND POWERFUL PUBLIC MAN.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The following statement has been made by Bipin Chandra Pal on the death of Mr. C. R. Das:—

"Chittaranjan Das' sudden and almost dramatic passing away from the arena of our public life has created a void, which it seems, at least for the moment, will be impossible to fill up. I have had my differences with him, but I cannot refuse to acknowledge that when the memories of the current controversies have been completely washed away by time, the balanced verdict of history will be that he has left his people under a debt of permanent value. Opinions change; policies alter with altered conditions and who will say that in course of time opinions and policies upon which we fundamentally differed will not change with the progress of time and events, but the permanent value of the public life and labours of the man must be sought in his personality and his readiness to make every possible sacrifice to achieve what he considered to be for the good of his country and the advancement of his people.

There was an element of almost reckless abandon in Deshbandhu Das' patriotic devotions, which is very rare not only in this but in every country. Even those who differred from him most fundamentally cannot deny that Chittaranjan Das generally spent himself in every way in the pursuit of what he conceived to be the best and the quickest way to the freedom of his people. His early death is literally a sacrifice of his life at the altar of his country. The worries of his public position, the violent change in his habits following upon his renunciation of his legal career and above all the tremendous responsibilities which he shouldered by organising the most powerful political party which we have known in the history of the constitutional agitation in British India with materials unfitted for such an organisation, added to the intellectual and moral isolation to which he deliberately condemned himself by breaking away from

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BOMBAY OBSERVES MOURNING

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY.

MONSTER MEETING AT GAIETY.

"SINK ALL DIFFERENCES."

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed at the meeting on Thursday evening in the Gaiety Theatre, held to express Bombay's sense of profound sorrow at the death of Deshbandhu Das. Long before the time announced for the meeting the theatre was crowded to suffocation. A surging crowd of humanity mobbed the theatre and though hundreds could not get an entrance they remained outside, in respectful silence to pay their last tribute to the Deshbandhu.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Bombay Presidency Association, National Home Rule League, Municipal Nationalist Party, Swaraj Sabha, and Parsi Rajkiya Sabha.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, presided.

At the outset Mr. Jinnah read messages from Messrs. K. Natrajan and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji expressing their inability to attend the meeting.

WORK WITH REDOUBLED ENERGY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—We have met here this afternoon to express our most profound grief at the sad news of the death of Mr. C. R. Das, a great patriot, who made enormous sacrifices for his country. He was a devoted and loyal son of India and strove with all his main and might ceaselessly for the attainment of the freedom of our country. Whatever may be the differences, we stand here to-day as nationalists and we deeply mourn his sudden and untimely death. We have gathered here to pay our humble tribute to one who displayed high sense of devotion, and sacrifices for the people. He set an example to others to emulate and follow. It is said in some quarters that he and others who acted like him were responsible for the forcing and strengthening the "hand of reaction" on the part of the government. This is hardly the moment or place for any controversy but I must say that the truth of the matter is that the hand of the reaction has existed and persists continuation in this country. It existed before the non-cooperation movement was conceived. It existed before the Swaraj Party was thought of and it has not abated still. I feel that it is the policy of the government which is really responsible for driving men of great abilities and capacity to serve their country into a channel where a great and brilliant mind like Mr. Das found himself till his death. There cannot be any doubt that India has made up her mind to obtain her freedom and is determined to establish democratic government a particular movement may succeed o rmay fail, methods may be right or wrong, men may die and pass away but the principle must vindicate itself and truth must triumph. Mr. Das stood for that noble principle and was ready to sacrifice everything, even his life in order to attain freedom of his country. I feel that the just position of India's demands cannot be stifled within stifled by any resort to, "the hands" of reaction. Briton may stoop to the position of a huckster and by petty bargaining take advantage of momentary weakening of political forces or divisions. But in my opinion they are more apparent than real. It will neither be honourable nor just for a great nation to persue that policy and I am sure in the end it will recoil upon her if persisted with. The lesson we have to learn from Mr. Das's life is that we shall not abate our energies by one jot but work with redoubled energy and continue to fight for the freedom of our motherland.

I am sure that I am echoing your feeling when I say that at this moment in their great sorrow and grief our sympathy go to Mrs. Das and the family. And I am conveying not only your feeling but that of whole India when I say that we offer our most heartfelt condolence to Mrs. Das and the family in their great bereavement in losing one who was not only dear to them but of whom they may justly be proud."

INSTILLED HOPE, FAITH AND COURAGE.

Mr. V J Patel then moved the following resolutions:—

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Commrttee, The Bombay Swaraj Party, The Bombay Presidency Association, The All-India Central Khilafat Committee, The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, The Swaraj Sabha, The National Home Rule League, The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, and other Associations, places on record its sense of profound grief at the sudden and tragic death of Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das whose sufferings and sacrifices, whose spirit of renunciation, and whose organising abilities in the course of India's freedom were unique and unparalleled. This meeting further places on record its high appreciation of his large contributions to the awakening of the people of India which have roused them to a sense of national self-respect and of their rights and responsibilities, and instilled into their hearts hope, faith, and courage." In moving the first resolution Mr. V. J. Patel said they all felt very deeply for the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das. His heart was so much afflicted by the news that he was not able to speak. It was true no one was indispensible in the world. Even after Lord Kitchener's death who was considered to be the heroes of England, war was proceeded with as usual. He, however, failed to see the future of the Swaraj Party. Deshbandhu Das was the friend, philosopher and guide of the Swaraj Party and also of India and in his death the thought it would be hard to fill the gap. Deshbandhu had a princely income as a lawyer which he renounced for the love of the country. He thought that if only half a dozen "Dasses" were in India, there would not be dependence or servility in the country. When Mr. C. R. Das was in jail for six months, he very deeply pondered over the situation of the country and after his release they all knew what he did for the country. In fact, he came out with a determination to fight at every stage and every steps with the bureaucracy. Calcutta Corporation which was the monopoly of the capitalists and Europeans, where Viceroys and Governors were feted and presented with addresses, he changed that body into a democratic institution. He changed the whole aspect and atmosphere of that institution after becoming its Mayor.

Deshbandhu Das was also the first man to expose the hollowness and futility of the reforms. He was so much determined to mend or end the reforms that in his fight with the bureaucracy he died in harness. A few days ago only there was a memorable meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Deshbandhu Das and they had decided at that time to invite members of all the different parties in the next session of the Indian National Congress through a manifesto. Their idea was to offer a united front to the bureaucracy by uniting all the parties together As he was no more now amongst them he (speaker) appealed all the parties to come to the Congress at its next Session and he hoped the chairman too would exercise his influence over the Muslim League and other like bodies to grace the Congress with their presence.

SINK MINOR DIFFERENCES.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in seconding the resolution assured them very few words were needed on the occasion. If Mr. Patel had referred to Deshbandhu Das of personal knowledge, having come in close contact with him but the speaker had the misfortune not to possess the vision the late Deshbandhu possessed. Whatever theis political differences he looked upon Das as the patriot of patriots, who had given the best of his in the service of India. It was easy to critize men and easier still to criticize persons of the magnitude like Deshbandhu Das. There was no challenging fact that he was actuated in whatever he did by pure and simple love for motherland. Nothing personal was there in all that he strove for. The lesson of that evening's tribute was only one. It was generally recognized, to whatever parties they belonged or whatever views they held that the political activities has had a rude and bad set back. If they admired the Deshbandhu, if they really loved him every one of those who had assembled there that evening, every one should carry home one resolution. If one single man could not replace Deshbandhu Das they all collectively should put their heads together and do their little bit towards their country in their own humble way and thus pay a tribute and fill the gap the Deshbandhu's death had caused Great was the depression in the field of political activity in India. In spite of all that they did. many apprehend that India was making retrogade progress in the political field. "Let us see concluded Sir Purshottamdas." that there shall be no retrogade progress and let us sink all our minor differences in the loving memory of the departed Deshbandhu and prevent the progress of evil

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BOMBAY OBSERVES MOURNING.

Continued from previous page.

Deshbandhu Das paid as much attention to the economic condition of the country as did with the politics.

BRIGHTEST JEWEL.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in further supporting the resolution said that the Deshbandhu was a great patriot that had adorned the country and any man in any country would be proud to call him his compeer. Deshbandhu Das was the brightest jewel in the Indian firmament. When a man earning Rs. 30 or 40 thousands a month took to the part of poverty, then no man, however immaculate could lift his finger against him. The greatest service that he did to India was thank not only he convinced the whole of India but even the whole of world that the Swaraj movement was absolutely just, which they were resolved to attain. If his argument did not appeal to Briton it was because, he thought, that the Anglo-Saxon was a very slow witted race (laughter). When Deshbandhu Das launched the Swaraj party it was with a two-fold views (1) to get democratic government or to shave autocratic government. Those who had reverted to autocracy now by suspending the reforms, were shivering and shaking. (laughter) Deshbandhu Das went in to wreck the Council because he knew the English character well. He became poor for the country because he felt for the poverty of the country. Finally he (speaker) urged with terms in his eyes Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians to unite and thus commemorate the memory of Deshbandhu Das.

The resolution was put to the vote and was carried, the audience standing as a mark of respect.

Mr. M. R Jayakar then moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting authorises the President to send a copy of his Resolution to Mrs. Das and Children and assure them that *the whole country shares their grief and* bereavement at this National disaster." Mr. Jayakar in moving the resolution said

"FULL OF GREAT INCIDENTS."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—

The resolution which it is my melancholy duty to propose relates to sending to Mrs. Das our heart-felt sympathies in her great sorrow. This is not an occasion to make a long speech, and I shall content myself with stating one or two points in connection with the career of the great man whose death we are mourning in this meeting. His life was singularly full of great incidents, I can imagine few lives which have been full of so much brilliant success and achievements. Whether judged from the point of view of *patriotic sacrifice or human success, his* life would reach a very high level of accomplishment. But amidst all the singular features of his life which strike our attention, the one which deserves special consideration is his great and deepseated confidence in the genius and capacity of his own people. This was probably the outcome of his meritorious ancestry, of which we have heard recently in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" which published a detailed life sketch of the Deshbandhu for which we are all grateful to the paper,—an ancestry full of scholarship, culture, sacrifice and eminence. The way in which his dominant personality revealed itself to those who knew him intimately was his confidence that he and his countrymen were born for great things. This often took the form of expectations which, to more timid men might have seemed full of conceit and difficult of fulfilment. Take one instance of this trait, which has become more or less a stock example in political history, namely, his definition of Swaraj as the right of the Indian people to frame their constitution. You are aware of how such a definition of Swaraj, for which Mr. Das was mainly responsible, has evoked criticism in friendly and hostile quarters. This arose, not from any inability to define the scope and ingredients of the Swaraj that he dreamt of. If he had so chosen and taken the necesary trouble, he would probably have evolved quite as detailed a scheme as those which are now put before the public for their acceptance. But what stood in his way of doing it was this great confidence that India ought to have her own pattern of democracy, unhampered by any samples and modifications which England may have developed according to the genius of her people. Whenever led on to the subject, he would exclaim in passionate excitement. I am sure when we get the right, we will frame a constitution which will surprise Englishmen with the facility with which it responds to our democratic sentiments as Indians." Even within the purview of democracy or popular rule, there are different patterns evolved according to the bent and genius of the people evolving them, and Mr. Das therefore wanted to secure, not any particular pattern of democracy grounded upon ideals and sentiments common amongst English people, but a right to determine our own pattern on the principles of popular rule. His knowledge of Indian culture and English history was too profound to mislead him into the belief that a ready-made scheme of government imported from English ideals and methods would suit India. For this passion of evolving things for [illegible] a great deal and often too. His opposition [illegible]overnment arose [illegible] weaknesses and [illegible]nstance that it [illegible]n people by a [illegible]ated the domi- [illegible] those who are [illegible]reme confidence [illegible]ill not overlook [illegible] was also the [illegible]uccess. [illegible]obituary notices [illegible]an. That he no doubt was, grounded in the principles of devotion and love for the Deity as taught by Chaitanya. I have seen moments when the plain recital of a song has brought tears into his eyes. I have seen him listen to speeches full of devotional sentiments with rapt attention and eventually breaking out into emotion. He was as tender-hearted as he was big and magnificent to look at. People often won their way to his heart by straightforwardness and sentiment where all other methods had failed. In this sense, h was a religious man, but he was one of those whose religion consisted in the good of his country. In the place of his God, he put his country, and his worship took the form of patriotic sacrifice. We come across men in political life of two classes, those who believe that they are Indians first and Hindus or Mahomedans afterwards, and those who believe the contrary. But Mr. Das's phase of belief transcended both these stages. He was an Indian first as well as last, and his Hinduism was sunk in his Indian nationality. He believed, what few of his contemporaries do, that, in the present times of India, religion is a luxury in the sense of definite worship at stated periods of an outside godhead. It took a more modern form—the worship of his fellow-beings by sacrifice and service to them. The evil of the present day is that we get either over-religious or irreligious men, but the man is rare who has learnt the secret of looking upon his country and its good as his religion, and Mr. Das was one of such singularly fortunate men. Latterly he had really undergone a most wonderful transformation. It would not be wrong to describe it as a 'transfiguration.' All objects of desire and ambition had ceased to have any sway. Only one ambition remained as the sum of his goal, namely, the freedom of his country, and for that ambition he sacrificed not only his wealth, but his health and life also. It is given to few to reach such a stage of evolution after a life of incessant toil and activity, but Das, by his great concentration on the public weal, had reached such a stage. I am sure there is higher life awaiting him in the abode where he has gone. Our only regret is that he will no more be amongst us in bodily form, but his spirit will remain and will teach us. I hope, to unite in a manner we have *never done before. This meeting is a singu*lar manifestation of our impulses towards unity—*the like of which I have not seen* for the last four years—where men of *different political views and parties have* come to join in the pursuit of a common object I do hope that this will be a precursor of many more occasions when our united aims will give us the strength to pursue the work which the Deshbandhu has left half-finished.

ESCHEW LUXURY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in seconding the resolution said that India was passing through very critical time for the present. They had seen how by their own actions and hands they had shaken great institution they were rearing in the country. They had seen how by their own narrow-*mindedness and love of self the Hindus and* Muslims had shattered for the present the beautiful vision of Hindu-Muslim unity they were trying to realise and how the Hindus and Muslims had foolishly played into the hands of their country's enemies only to serve their own personal aims and ambitions—still then Deshbandhu Das had not lost faith in bringing about the unity but alas as their ill luck would have it God in his wisdom had taken away their Deshbandhu from their midst. Deshbandhu Das was a great soldier of the country and gave all he had in the cause of the country. Maulana Shaukat Ali appealed in the name of the late Deshbandhu to sink all differences, to take a vow to eschew luxury and leisured life till the goal for which the Deshbandhu laid down his life was reached. Deshbandhu Das died in harness and it be hoved them all to see that the work he had left undone was carried to its logical conclusion. There were conferences and meetings between Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading and they could take it from him that that did not portend well for the country. Lord Lytton had already decided to take even what 'reforms' they had gienn them God has taken away Deshbandhu Das from our midst, concluded the Maulana, and let us pray to him to grant us men of the calibre of the Deshbandhu to take up his work.

ACHIEVE UNITY IN PARTIES.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in further supporting said that the last work the Deshbandhu Das was engaged was to formulate a scheme for the bringing about unity between all the parties in the land and it was in the fitness of things that they should sincerely carry out the wishes of their late departed patriot and thus pay a true and sincere tribute to his memory.

The resolution was then carried and the meeting terminated late in the night.

MARWARIS' TRIBUTE.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan of Bombay, Seth Anandilal Podar presiding, when a resolution was passed expressing its heartfelt grief at the sudden and untimely demise of Deshbandhu, "which has thrown the whole of India into mourning" and expresing sympathy with Mrs. Das.

All the schools, libraries had ben closed on Wednesday and the business markets were entirely closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

MOURNING PROCESSIONS.

The Bengalee residents of Parel organised a Sankirtan (mourning procession) yesterday morning to express their sense of national sorrow at the sudden death of Deshbandhu Das. The procession was attended by a large number of Bengalees who paraded the main thoroughfares singing dirges and offering prayers for the departed soul.

The Bengal Union of Pydhonie went in a procession last night, through the principal streets of the city carrying Deshbandhu's photo. The Bengalee Swadeshi Stores near Juma Musjid remained closed yesterday.

SYMPATHY OF B. P. C. C.

The following telegram was sent to Mrs. C. R. Das by the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on 17th June 1925:—"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee tender their sincerest sympathy in sad bereavement they venture to share your great sorrow. His death creates a void—India can ill afford at present. May God be with you in your grief."

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, Lokamanya Sewa Sangh and the Residents Association, a public meeting will be held in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) to place on record the residents sorrow at the sad demise of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das Shrijut M. R. Jaykar will preside and Dr. N. D. Sawarkar will address the meeting.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram of condolence has been addressed to Mrs. Chitta Ranjan Das by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber along with the rest of India have received the sad news of the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das with profound sorrow. In him the country has lost a devoted and patriotic leader who had shown rare traits of leadership, self-sacrifice and *organisation. His strenuous and consistent* fight for getting for India her legitimate *political status has earned for him an* imperishable place in the memory of his grateful countrymen. Committee offer to you their sincere condolences on this sad bereavement.—Pheroze Sethna."

BAZARS AND MARKETS CLOSED.

Bombay City continued mouring on Thursday as a mark of respect for the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das. All the shops at Tambakanta, besides Muiji Jetha, Mangaldas, Laxmidas and Morarji Gokuldas cloth markets were entirely closed. The Shroff Bazar,, as well as sugar and other markets at Mandvi too suspended business for the day.

SHARE AND STOCK-BROKERS' SYMPATHY.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has sent the following telegram to the family of the late Mr. C. R. Das to-day:—

'On behalf of myself and Association, I beg to express their deep regret at the untimely death of your dear husband whose self-sacrifice in the cause of the country's welfare was so well-known. We now beg to offer you our deep sympathy and condolence on this most lamentable occurrence."

BOMBAY BENGALEES' CONDOLENCE.

The Bengal Club, Parel, has sent the following telegram to Mrs. C. R. Das on Thursday. "Shocked at your sad bereavement. Bengalees of Bombay join whole nation in mourning. Pray accept condolences.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

There will be an urgent general meeting of the members of the Bengal Club, Parel, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) to express condolence at the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Das.

Out of respect to the memory of Deshbandhu the following are some of the offices and institutions that were closed:—

(1) Bhuleshwar District C. C.
(2) Dalpatram P. Pathak's office, Kalbadevi.
(3) Bombay Native Cloth Merchants' Association.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON MR. DAS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. C. will deliver a public lecture on "C. R. Das, the Man and his Work" Saturday to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M. L. A., will preside.

"THE WORST BLOW."

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 17.

Delhi has been staggered to receive the news of the sudden demise of the Deshbandu. The Delhi Bar Association at once met and recorded its sense of loss at the passing away of one of the distinguished luminaries of the Indian bar.

"Posterity will honour him as a great martyr to the cause of India's Freedom and will cherish his memory in the greatest possible esteem and regard, said Lala Lajpat Rai in an interview.

Moulana Mahomed Ali thinks Das's passing away at the time of reversal to the old autocratic pre-reform regime and of communal disunion is the worst blow that could have been dealt to India. It was due solely to Deshbandu, continued the Moulana, that Muslims of Bengal began to feel they were Bengalis and had aims and objects in common with their Hindu brethren of the province.

The press of Delhi is unanimous in applauding Deshbandu Das's record of public service.

"With the end of Reforms, says the "Hindustan Times", "has ended his life which he kept strenuously to the last vindicating his glory. With his death is sealed the doom of the miserable deception of Dyarchy and it may justly be said that Deshbandu passed away feeling the solace of a splendid triumph."

As a tribute to the memory of Deshbandu Das all newspapers of Delhi will observe 'hartal' to-morrow.

A JEWEL.

DELHI June 17.

The Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association while paying tribute to the departed patriot says "India has lost a jewel."

"HIS SOLDIERS SHALL NOT FALTER."

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 17.

Doctor Moonjee, the leader of the Swarajists in the C. P. Council when interviewed stated: "The great and noble soul has passed quietly leaving the whole nation to mourn his loss. The news, absolutely unexpected as it was, gave us all a shock which thoroughly struck us dumb for a time. His stately figure appeared before my mind's eye and I could hardly bring myself to believe that such an embodiment of self-sacrifice could really depart leaving his task unfinished and his devoted followers in darkness to grope for ways and means for the accomplishment of the task. His inspiring spirit will always be by our side to guide us and cheer us up is battling with forces of determined die-hardism, opposing us at every step in the realisation of our goal. God is great and His will has prevailed. Deshbandhu's soul will be at peace being fortified with the assurance that his soldiers shall not falter or hesitate in carrying on the battle begun by him to a finish."

LAHORE'S PROFOUND SORROW.

LAHORE, June 17.

A procession of about 10,000 mourners passed bare-headed through the streets of Lahore this evening carrying banners with Mr. C. R. Das's pictures and singing songs expressing the great loss the country has sustained. All classes of people joined in the procession, and shopkeepers in several quarters of the city closed their shops and joined the mourners. The procession terminated outside the Delhi Gate, where a huge meeting was held under the presidency of Lala Dunichand.

A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the citizens of Lahore at the death of Mr. Das and sympathising with Mrs. Das and the members of his family moved by Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan and seconded and supported by a large number of speakers including Lala Dunichand, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Mahomed Alam and Professor Ruchi Ram, was passed unanimously, the whole audience standing. The feature of the meeting was its representative character. Leaders of all communities were present. Everyone present at the meeting felt keenly the great loss to the nation and heard the speeches silently upto the end without any interruption or noise. The meeting dispersed late at night amidst solemn silence.—A.P.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

The sad news of Mr. Das's death came as a shock to the public here. The Municipal Office and shops in the town were closed

A public meeting was arranged to mourn the greatest loss to India at this critical juncture. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will preside.

POONA CONDOLENCE.

POONA, June 18.

As the handbills over the signature of Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, President of the City Municipality announcing the death of Mr. Das were being distributed there was a spontaneous demonstration of the high respact of the people Deshbandhu as shop after shop was silently closed silently closed without being asked to do so and by the afternoon the whole of Budhwar Peth and the bazar were closed as on a day of hartal. Differences of political views were forgotten in the face of the death of a great patriot and the public meeting in the evening held in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Apte was attended by almost all leaders of all political parties. The Nationalists of both the wings Swarajists and no-changers were present. The Liberal party was represented by the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Shastri who attended although ill as also Mr. Hirday Nath Kunjuru and other members of the Servants of India Society.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar proposed the resolution recording the feelings of sorrow of the citizens of Poona at the sad demise of Mr. Das expressing sympathy with Bengal and Mrs. Das and family at their bereavement and recording brilliant serviqes of Mr. Das to the country.

Professor S. M. Paranjpye seconded him and stated that Mr. Das ought to have been spared for the country to finish his fight with the Bengal Government and bring about peace.

The resolution was passed in solemn silence the thousands of audience remaining standing for a few minutes to pay their respects to the great patriot.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

MADRAS, June 17.

At this evening's meeting of the Madras Corporation a resolution was unanimously passed all members standing recording with profound sorrow, the great loss the country suffered by the untimely demise of Deshabandhu Das, the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation. The corporation offices will be closed to-morow in honour of Mr. Das's memory.—A. P.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, June 17.

The news of Mr. C. R. Das's death spread throughout the city this morning. Rice and piecegoods merchants and jewellers closed their shops as well as local markets as a mark of respect to the deceased. All Indian schools and national schools were closed. A well attended meeting was held this evening to record its feelings and convey deepest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.—A. P.

KARACHI'S CONDOLENCES.

KARACHI, June 18.

At last night's meeting of the Karachi Municipality a resolution of condolence was passed. The Corporation also extended their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. C. R. Das and family. The Corporation and the citizens of Calcutta "in their irreparable loss which is the whole country's loss which joins them in their mourning."

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

News of Mr. C. R. Das's death reached here yesterday and shops and Municipal Offices were closed in memory of the deceased.

The "Leader" says Mr. Das was talented and resourceful, violent and unsparing in effort, generous with his purse, ready to bear and to brave. He had a passion for the freedom of the country and there was nothing he was not prepared to do so. No price he was not ready to pay to achieve that freedom. Mr. Das's death when his opinions began to undergo a wholesome transformation is a national misfortune.—A.P.

AT DAJEELING.

DARJEELING, June 17.

Among others, high Government officials paid their last homage to the late leader of the Swarajya Party at the "Step Aside" housed. The cortage left the house this morning for the railway station where the coffin was placed in an open van attached to the Darjeeling mail which reaches Calcutta early to-morrow morning. All classes of people flocked to the station to have a view of the coffin and to pay their last tribute of respect to the illustrious deceased. Wreaths of flowers were placed in abundance.—A.P.

BROACH CITIZENS' CONDOLENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 18.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Broach called on the receipt of Deshbandhu Das's death the following resolution was passed:—This meeting of the Broach citizens expresses deep sorrow on the untimely death of Deshbandhu Das and prays the Almighty to grant peace to his soul by uplifting of India.

There was complete *hartal* in the city and the Municipal offices and schools were closed.

RANGOON ISLAMIA N. H. SCHOOL'S CONDOLENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, July 18.

On receipt of the sad news of the great leader Mr. C. R. Das's death the staff and students of the Islamia National High School Rangoon assembled in the school hall with Mr. J. C. Dhrue, Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee in the chair when after a number of short speeches delivered by the teachers and students it was resolved that a message of condolence be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased.

RANGOON JEWELLER'S MOURNING.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 18.

The Rangoon Jewellers Association at a meeting of the members held to-day deeply mourns the loss at the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Das who was an embodiment of self-sacrifice and patriotism and is of opinion that the country can illafford the misfortune at this critical juncture

TRANSFERENCE OF WAZIRISTAN DIST

The "Pioneer" understands that proposal is now under the consideration of the authorities for the removal of the headquarters of Waziristan district to Bannu.—A.P.

CONFERENCE OF PONGYIS.

SHWEBO, June 17.

The Sanghas' Conference (Conference of Pongyis subsidiary to one section of the Extrimist Burmese politicians conference) was held at Shwebe on the 15th June. Beme Sayadaw of Mandalay was elected chairman.

Shwebe Athin Sayadaw in the course of his presidential address appealed to all to use indigenous goods, refrain from beef-eating and to be united.

The Conference was then adjourned.—A.P.

4 LAKHS CITIZENS PAY HOMAGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Das, Mr. Das's son, and Mr. Sukumar Ranjan Das, Mr. Das's brother.

Crowd Almost Stops Cremation.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived on the scene two hours before the procession reached. He wrote a special message on Deshbandhu Das for "Young India." The crowd became uncontrollable at times, and the Mahatma appealed to them to maintain peace. When the procession reached the spot the Mahatma went to the distant gate and endeavoured to dissuade the people from entering the spot marked by bamboo corridor for arcemonies and for the pyre, but his appeal had no effect on the eager mob whose inrush every minute became less and less controllable. After half an hour's usual ceremony when the body was placed on the pyre and Mr. Das's son was about to set fire to his father's mouth the crowd broke into the corridor and almost stopped cremation in their anxiety to have a glimpse of the body of the Deshbandhu. The funeral lasted an hour, but the crowds attended the pyre long hours afterwards.—A. P.

PRECIOUS JEWEL.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A largely attended meeting was held this afternoon at Beadon Square under the presidency of the Hon. Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Advocate, to mourn the death of Mr. C. R. Das. The President, in the course of a speech, said that they met there under the shadow of a great calamity that befell Bengal. The late Mr. Das was the bright jewel of Bengal, nay, the precious jewel of India. His was a life of great sacrifice. The President stated the great sacrifice was that Mr. Das has made in the matter of giving up his practice at the bar which fetched him an income of three lakhs of rupees a year *devoting himself to the service of his* Motherland. The question was now as to *who should take his place. The political* regeneration of the country could be accomplished with the advice and counsel of a leader like him and there were no greater tributes to his memory than to carry on the work which he had left unfinished.—A. P.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

As Deshbandhu Das's dead boy will reach Calcutta to-morrow morning the High Court will be closed for the first two hours to enable the members of the Bar to attend the funeral.

The Calcutta Bar Association will hold a condolence meeting to-morrow.

The High Court Vakils' Association adopted a resolution expressing its sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Das.

References were made at both the Southern and Northern Police Courts, and a high tribute was paid to the good qualities of Mr. Das. The presiding magistrates made suitable replies. Similar references were made in all muffasil courts. A large number of shops in North Calcutta were closed to-day. All places of amusements were shut.—A.P.

MAHATMA REACHES CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at 7 o'clock to-night.—A.P.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das.—A.P.

CORPORATION MEETING.

There will be a special meeting on Friday the 19th instant of the Corporation to record their sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by Mr. Das's death.—A.P.

LOKMANYA VINAYA MANDIR.

A FALSE REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Associated Press report about the Lokmanya Vinaya Mandir of Surat, published in your issue of the 15th inst., I beg to state that the rumours that the removal of the School to the Patidar Ashram Buildings is a preliminary step to closing down the Institution are entirely baseless. Nothing can be farther from the thoughts of the National Education Council. The change is made simply with a view to secure greater facilities for open air exercise, a little seclusion, and for the working of the Carpentry and Spinning classes. It is true that some boys are below even eleven years of age but then for their convenience a branch school is maintained in Gopipura, in the heart of the City. Your readers will thus see that there is no ground for any complaint whatsoever.

May I request the editors of other newspapers kindly to take a note from this statement and allay the apprehensions of the public, which the A. P. message might have created in their minds?—Yours, etc.,

DINKARRAI JADAVRAI VAISHNAV,
ACHARYA.

Lokmanya Vinaya Mandir, Nanpura, Surat, June, 16th.

FORTNIGHT MORE

N. W. RLY. MEN TO HOLD ON

FAILURE OF SIMLA NEGOTIATIONS.

LAHORE, June 18.

Addressing 6000 strikers last night, Mr. Sircar asked them to remain firm and assured monetary assistance from Calcutta. The strikers decided to continue the strike for another fortnight. Four thousand strikers are reported to have presented themselves this morning at the workshop gate for re-engagement, but only a few of them were taken in and rest returned. The Railway Union is meeting today to consider the situation in view of the failure of negotiations at Simla.—A. P.

AUTHORITIES' OBDURACY.

MR. ANDREWS' UNSUCCESSFUL MEDIATION.

LAHORE, June 17.

Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, General Secretary All-India Railway Mens' Federation who went to Simla to see Mr. Andrews to effect a settlement of the N. W. Railway strike and place the case of strikers before the Railway Board has returned to Lahore to-day and in a statement to the press he says:—Mr. Andrews had long interviews for three days with Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Hadow, Officiating Commissioner of Railways, and Col. Walton, Agent of N. W. Railway, but it appears that none of the terms of settlement put before them by Mr. Andrews was accepted. Even the final proposal asking the authorities to take back the men numbering about 10,000 whose places have not yet been filled up and to give first preference to strikers when vacancy occurs in future was also refused. It is, however, expected that the Railway Board will shortly issue a statement on the general situation of strike. Mr. Sircar leaves Lahore to-morrow for Calcutta.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, June 17.

Official communique about the N. W. Railway strike states:—In view of the statements which have appeared recently in the press in regard to the strike on the N. W. Railway which began on March 26th, the Government of India think it necessary to make their position clear: The ostensible cause of the strike was the discharge of Nanak Chand, a fitter of locomotive shops at Rawalpindi. The attitude of railway administration in regard to this matter has already been fully explained by the Agent in his communique of 24th April 1925 and the Government of India do not think it necessary to say more on the subject. The incident was not so much as mentioned in statement of "ultimate demands" issued about April 8th by the strike leaders and it is clear that it was a pretext for, rather than cause of strike. The real cause must be sought elsewhere in the internal affairs of the N. W. Railway Union. This union which owes it origin to the support and encouragement of railway administration came into existence on 1st February 1921. For the first year of its existence the railway administration assisted the union by adopting unusual course of collecting the subscriptions to union through pay bills of staff but when this procedure was discontinued the affairs of the union soon fell into confusion. There were *financial difficulties and internal friction* arose. This friction culminated in the events of January last when the union offices are said to have been forcibly seized by Messrs. Hall. Miller and Khan who claim now to be office bearers of the union. This claim is not admitted by the *other party in the union. This was the* situation when the incident already mentioned, occurred at Rawalpindi and Messrs. Hall Miller and Khan made use of this incident in order to establish their position. On April 6th they gave the Agent 48 hours notice within which to negotiate a settlement with representative of the "working committee of the N. W. Railway Union." On the expiry of this notice they proclaimed a general strike. No ballot was taken before the strike was declared. Apparently it was declared solely on the authority of the working committee. The statement of the "ultimate demands" sent to the Agent while it does not mention the discharge of Nanakchand makes a long list of demands and among other things presses for a complete revision of the scales of pay, not only for the class of staff that have absented themselves from work but also for European, Anglo-Indian and literate Indian staff who have throughout remained loyal. Generally speaking it is only illiterate Indian staff that has gone on strike. The railway administration, while it is always ready to listen to reasonable demands properly put forward by its staff, feels that it cannot acquiesce in the methods adopted in this case and that a strike of this kind must be resisted to the end otherwise it will have no security and will always be exposed to similar trouble. The Government of India agree in this view. Certain representations have been put forward on behalf of the workmen by Mr. C. F. Andrews but for reasons which will now be apparent Government are not prepared to agree either to a conciliation board or any other form of negotiation with those who have absented themselves from work or with their leaders. They recognise that much hardship has been caused among these people but the responsibility must rest with those who induced them to strike. The policy of the railway administration throughout has been to make it as easy as possible for the men to return to duty. With that object in view instructions issued by the Agent on 3rd May and June 14th are entirely free from any trace of harshness. The absentees have still the opportunity of re-engaging in accordance with these instructions for a period that must be limited and upto the number of vacancies that still remain and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of this opportunity. The Government of India are confident that every one who has at heart the interests of trades union movement in India will agree with them in condemning the methods which can only bring that movement into discredit.

HOW ABSENTEES ARE TO BE RE-ENGAGED.

AGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

LAHORE, June 16.

Fresh instructions for dealing with the staff who have absented themselves during the recent unrest on the N. W. Railway have been issued by the Agent who states that recruitment will proceed along with re-engagement, selection being applied to both methods in order to fill most efficiently the vacancies remaining. Any man who subsequent to May 31st has left or may leave his work without authority and whose absence is not covered by rules will not be re-engaged. In order to minimise the hardship of absentees who cannot be taken back for want of vacancies or for other reasons special arrangements have been made to proceed with the expeditious preparation and auditing of settlement papers of all absentees not re-engaged. Those absentees failing to the re-engaged who are not subscribers to the provident fund and who have not earned a gratuity under the rules can be settled with at once on their applying at their usual place of payment. Provident fund where due and gratuity where granted will be paid on application at the usual place of payment as soon as the papers are completed. To the absentees re-engaged before the 1st of June the concession of the grant of privilege ticket orders under rules is hereby restored, but the remaining items of Section 2 of instructions of May 3rd will remain in force and continue to be applied to them. Absentees selected and accepted for re-engagement on June 1st and up to a date which may be fixed by the Agent without previous warning will be dealt with according to Section 2 of instruction of May 3rd. After termination of the limited period for which re-engagements are open under para 2 above no absentees will be re-engaged. Applications for re-engagement on transfer to any other station to fill vacancies will be considered from suitable absentees for whom there is no vacancy at the station at which they were formerly employed.—A.P.

N. W. RAILWAYMEN'S PLIGHT.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS,

Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee has issued an appeal to the sympathetic citizens of Bombay, on behalf of the N. W. R. strikers in the Punjab.

The strikers have heroically stood the trial of the rigid hardships and for a very long time, and the Agent of the Company is out to crush the poor men because they are poor and helpless. Labourers knew well the pangs of a fight like the strike. Unequipped with resources they cannot fight their just battle. Mr. C. F. Andrews has been deputed by us to terminate the unhappy state of affairs. But in the meanwhile the starving women and children of the workers must be saved. All those who have the cause of the poor at heart, those who believe in the righteousness of the cause of self assertion of Labour against organised Capitalism, all those who have heart to feel for the voiceless, oppressed workers on the Railway lines are requested to contribute their *humble mite to the N. W. Railway Strikers' Families Fund. Whatever is given will allay* the thirst of the thirsty, the hunger of the *hungry and clothe the unclad bodies.*

Any fight that is made for righteousness's *sake is worthy of support.*

Donations may be sent to S. H. Jhabvala, *Labour Office, Shetye Building, Elphinstone* Road, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay. Acknowledgment will be made in the Press and money forwarded to the right quarters.

BOOKING RESUMED.

LAHORE, June 17.

A press communique issued by the Agent, N. W. Railway, states:—Conditions on the Persian frontier having become normal, the booking of all descriptions of coaching and goods traffic including passengers to stations beyond Dalbandin has been resumed with immediate effect.—A. P.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The report of the above Society for the eleven months ending April, 1925, shows that the Society founded only in 1922 has already made good progress. Its object is to grant scholarships to Goud Saraswat students seeking Higher Education in foreign countries. It has already collected about Rs 40,000 for the purpose and secured promises of a like sum. It intends building up as early as possible a Permanent Fund of at least Rs. 1,50,000, so that the interest accruing therefrom and the monthly subscriptions may enable the Society to send out at least one scholar every year. But instead of waiting till the whole Fund is collected, the Society has wisely begun to assist promising students straight way, and has already given decent scholarships to two brilliant students, Mr. R. D. Rege, B.A., B.Sc., an Associate of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, proceeding to England for research work in Agricultural Chemistry, and Mr. S. A. Kamat already studying in Germany and due for the Doctorate of the Berlin University, in Organic Chemistry. We are glad that the Society has shown preference to Higher Technical studies, and trust that the Society will prosper.

I CAN'T RETIRE

UNTILL I BECOME UNPOPULAR

MAHATMAJI ON HIS LEADERSHIP.

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Writing in his leading article on the suggestion made to him to call all parties conference again, Mahatma Gandhi says:—My position is much the same on this suggestion as on that of calling the A.I.C.C. meeting. If I get a requisition, say from Mr. M. A Jinnah, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai, the Rt Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Surendranath, orthodox non-Brahmin leaders, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others I shall gladly convene a conference. Personally, I think that we are not more ready to-day for coming together than we were in Delhi. If it is about Swaraj that we are to meet, we shall quarrel over Hindu-Muslim question. If it is about getting all the parties on the Congress platform then the A.I.C.C. is the proper body first to consider or devise new plans. For unless the present Congressmen are fairly united in the desire and plan of execution general conference must prove futile. If it is spinning franchise alone that stands in the way the method is simpler still. The original party to the franchise pact should first consider the suggestion to revise it. They are the Swaraj Party not individual Swarajists and myself. The pact was between the party and myself representing no-party but still representing indefinite number of men holding my views. I want to do nothing in the Congress without the consent of the Swaraj Party. If that Party, therefore, desires a revision of the franchise it can have it even now for asking so far as I am concerned and when the party has made up its mind the A.I.C.C. meeting can be called to give effect to its desires.

REPRESENTS MASS MIND.

I regard myself as nothing in the Congress. I admit that I do not carry educated India with me in my views on the spinning as on several other things. Educated Indians brought Congress into being and they must dominate and shape its policy. I feel that I represent the mass mind, however inadequately it may be. But, I want to act upon Congress only indirectly by carrying conviction to individuals by argument and facts not by taking votes which might be given for considerations not based on merits. So long as the masses do not think for themselves and are likely to be swayed by those who for the time being exercise influence on them it will be wrong to use their votes. If therefore the Swaraj Party which undoubtedly represents the bulk of the educated India, desires to reject the spinning franchise it can do so to-day without any opposition from me. Only then it will be improper to expect me to lead the Congress. I am unfit just *now* for any other work but that of triple constructive programme. For me success in it is Swaraj and Swaraj without it is impossibility. I must, therefore, make room for those who take what has been called broader view of things.

WHEN HE WOULD RETIRE.

Mahatma Gandhi, however, writes in reply to Mr. Deshmukh who, he believes, asked him to "retire from public life." "Indeed there was time when I seriously thought of retiring, but I found that it was no use. I believe with Maulana Mahomed Ali that a public man may not give up his trust so long as he believes in it. If I retired prematurely I *would be putting undue strain upon political* opponents and on the country. I *must cease to be popular before I could* retire inspite of confidence in my message; *and even then it often becomes point of* extreme delicacy to decide between *persistence and withdrawal. The fact is re-*tirement at bidding of another from service voluntarily taken up is not so simple as it may appear. But Mr. Deshmukh has courageously paved the way for the public to think out the question. Those who would have me to leave the field should at least create pulic opinion against my methods and vrews which they regard as unsound. My Mahatmaship is no passport for currency of bad coin.—A. P.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA'S ASHES.

YESTERDAY'S REMOVAL CEREMONY.

PARIS, June 12.

General Clive, Military Attache here, represents King George, and Lord Graham, Assistant Military Attache, represents the Duke of Connaught at to-morrow's ceremony at Pere la Chaise cemetery of the removal of the ashes of the late Maharajah of Gwalior and their transfer to the railway station where they will be entrained for Marseilles. The Secretary of State for India and British Ambassador here will also be represented. The French General attends the ceremony on behalf of the Army. The Maharani and the young Maharajah and suite will leave by the same special train and sail for India on Friday aboard the "Ranpura".—Reuter's Special.

RIFF POSITION.

FRANCO-SPANISH CONFERENCE OPENS.

PARIS, June 18.

The Franco-Spanish Conference to decide joint policy with regard to the Riff position has opened at Madrid.—Reuter.

RABIGH HARBOUR

HASHMITES PATROL HARBOUR

SHIPS' ENTRY NOT PREVENTED.

SIMLA, June 18.

The following communique has been issued:—

Report has been received from His Majesty's ship which was sent to Rabigh that the Hashimite Government's ship "Tawil" is patrolling the entrance of Rabigh and occasionally firing at the shore. The Commander of the "Tawil" states that he has not received instructions to prevent ships entering the harbour; but that the Hashimite troops are expected from the direction of Yambo in four day's time. Meanwhile, no operations are in progress. On the other hand, the Hashimite Government gave an official notice on the 1st June of blockade of Rabigh from 13th June.

The inhabitants of Rabigh state that arrangements for food, water and transport, sufficient for 4000 pilgrims have been made and that four small dhows are available for landing. On the receipt of this information the pilgrim ship "Jehangir" left Port Sudan on the morning of 17th June for Rabigh and the "Goorjistan" is reported to be making for the same destination.—A. P.

SECURITY PACT.

ITALY'S REPLY TO FRENCH REQUEST

ROME, June 17.

It is semi-officially stated that the Italian Government has replied to the French request for Italy's consent to draft a note to Berlin with regard to the Security Pact hoping that the general Five-Power Pact would be finally concluded, but as it was not clear how the proposed Pact could provide a solid basis for the pacification of Europe the Italian Government recovered its decision until clear explanations were made definitely in the general terms of the Pact with regard to what concrete arrangements would result from it and the position of Italy having regard to the safeguarding of her interests.—Reuter.

ARMS CONFERENCE PROTOCOL

SIGNED BY 27 STATES.

GENEVA, June 18.

It appears that the protocol of the Arms Conference has been signed by 27 States of whom 18 have also signed the Convention. —Reuter.

ARMS CONFERENCE CLOSES.

GENEVA, June 17.

The Arms Conference has come to a close after 27 States, including all the Great Powers out of the 45 represented at it, had signed the Convention and also the protocol prohibiting the use of chemicals and bacteria in warfare. Lord Onslow said that Britain proposed to take immediate measures to secure the exclusion of Iraq from the list of prohibited zones under the convention.—Reuter.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN RETURNS.

N. POLE EXPEDITION.

PARIS, June 17.

Capt. Amundsen has returned to *Spitzbergen.—Reuter.*

SMALL-POX EPIDEMICS IN MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

PLEA TO IMPROVE SANITARY CONDITIONS.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Broad drew attention to the serious epidemics of small-pox in Madras and Calcutta during recent years although vaccination was compulsory in these cities for the past forty years and a high percentage of children were vaccinated. He suggested that as vaccination had not controlled small-pox in Indian towns, all Governments in India should be instructed to *take steps to improve sanitary conditions* in larger towns and provinces in view of the fact that the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875 in England resulted in the great diminution of small-pox and all other eruptive fevers.

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead had no power to issue instructions suggested, as public health was a "transferred" subject.

CONCESSION TO INDIAN-MADE LIQUOR.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Government has decided that Indian-made foreign liquor whether manufactured in this Presidency, including the Indian States within its geographical limits, or elsewhere in British India and imported into this Presidency—which has hitherto been assessed to duty at Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon should now be charged duty at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.

"GREAT AND POWERFUL MAN."

(Continued from page 7.)

lifelong friends and associates in the hope of a quick realisation of his ambition weighed so constantly upon his naturally sensitive mental and moral constitution that his otherwise robust physique failed to bear the strain.

A GREAT AND POWERFUL PUBLIC MAN.

India knows him as a great and powerful public man. To me for twenty years until the siren song of the N. C. O. tempted him away from his old friends and comrades he had been almost a brother or a son, my friend in private and an associate in public life. We parted company a little less than five years ago and though the old intimacies were obstructed by his new surroundings our private and personal sentiments remained unchanged in the holiest of holies our hearts. The public have known me for the last five years as a relentless critic and an untiring opponent of Chittaranjan's public utterences and policies. They do not know that when I felt called upon to speak or write most bitterly against him I almost literally did so with a bleeding heart. Memories of twenty years of intimate association and co-partnership in public life come crowding to my mind to-day. In the chamber of death he is to me not the Swarajist leader but the friend and comrade that I had known before the N. C. O. split.—A. P.

DR. SATYAPAL'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 17.

The following telegram has been sent by Dr. Satyapal, General Secretary, Punjab Congress Committee, to Mrs. Das and Mahatma Gandhi. "Just heard with extreme regret extremely sad and heartrending news of Deshbandhu's unexpected passing away at such a critical juncture in the history of the motherland. In him we have lost a bold, self-sacrificing, fearless fighter for freedom and noble apostle of independence. Pray his soul may rest in peace. Offer heartfelt condolences on behalf of the Punjab Congress Committee.

Mourning meetings and processions are being organised in the whole province.

MADRAS LEADERS' TRIBUTE.

MADRAS, June 17.

Madras leaders and newspapers are vieing with one another in paying a tribute to the greatness of S. R. Das. Following are some of the messages:—

DYNAMIC QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP.

Mr. S. Sreeniwas Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General and President of the Madras Swarajya Party says: "It is impossible to find another like him. Whatever the test may be, whether we judge him by tremendous sacrifices he made not excepting the last great but fruitless sacrifice at Faridpur with perfect goodwill and sincerity for the purpose of consolidating the British opinion and moderate opinion in India or whether we judge him by the dynamic qualities of leadership which from first to last he displayed or by courage and generosity which characterised him throughout, his place in the history of this country and in the history of struggle for freedom will be unique."

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, M. L. A., wiring from Coonoor says: "Friends and foes alike marvel at the swift sudden and successful strokes by which he was able to *carry forward our great campaign for Swa*rajya in the midst of circumstances and situations most discouraging. *His successes* were neither flukes nor accidents. They *were results of deliberate conclusions of a* piercing intellect and imagination that saw beyond the immediate *dispositions of the present conclusions* that were carried out by that genius for organisation and that *forceful personality which had* conquered self, which moved lived and had its being in lives of all his countrymen from the lowest to the highest."

Mr. K. Nageswara Rau Pantulu, Editor, "Andhrapatrika" says:—"Deshbandhu Das *has shown his capacity as a leader by the* influence he wielded over his party."

GREATEST NATIONAL CALAMITY.

M. K. Acharya M. L. A., in a message to "Forward" says "It is the greatest national calamity of the day. None else combined the lofties patriotism with such practical realisation of national limitations."

"Swadeshmithran", says: The cruel hand of death has snatched away from us the prince of patriots, the leader of leaders who had by his magnificent personality, indomitable will and courage of conviction and supreme sacrifices made his name almost a household word all over the nook and corner of this vast continent."

"Justice" says in the death of the distinguished Swarajist leader of Bengal we have lost a great patriot and a politician whose place in the public life of our country it will be really hard to fill.—A.P.

DEATH OF MR. G. A. SUNDARAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 18.

The death took place this morning of Mr. G.A. Sundaram, Assistant Editor of the "Swadesamitran." The late Mr. Sundaram was a promising member of the Madura Bar, but at the call of the country gave up his profession and entered journalism. He was also for sometime the Editor of the "Independent." By his untimely death the "Swadesamitran" has lost one of its most ardent and faithful workers.

CHINA'S "DUTY"

TO COPE WITH "SERIOUS SITUATION"

POWERS' NEW NOTE,

PEKING, June 17.

The Powers have sent a new note to Wai-Chiao-Pu, in which, after reviewing very serious recent incidents at Kiukiang, Chinkiang and Shanghai, declares that information has reached the Powers from all over the country of an increase in anti-foreign sentiment and development of subversive tendencies, which afford grounds for very grave apprehension. The note emphasises the Powers' desire to dispel every cause tending to impair cordial relations between China and foreign Governments which, therefore, draw attention to the gravity of the situation and the Chinese Government's obligation to do something to cope with it.—Reuter.

FEELING AGAINST BRITAIN IN CHINA.

LEADING ORGANISATIONS URGE WAR DECLARATION.

SHANGHAI, June 17.

The Peking correspondent of the Japanese semi-official agency states that 60 representatives of the leading organisations to-day interviewed the Minister of War to whom they submitted the following demands:— Firstly, the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain, secondly, the despatch of Chinese troops to all commercial ports for the protection of Chinese inhabitants, thirdly, the declaration of war against Britain. The Minister replied that their wisest policy would be to confine their activities to peaceful patriotic movements and await the "self-awakening" of the foreigner: but if the worst came, Government would not act contrary to the expectations of people.—Reuter.

CHINESE-DIPLOMATS' CONFERENCE.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

SHANGHAI, June 18.

Negotiations between the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and Chinese delegates have broken down owing to the divergence of views.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING STRIKE.

STEAMERS HELD UP IN WHARVES.

SHANGHAI, June 18.

Thirty-three British and nine Japanese steamers have been held up on the Shanghai wharves as the consequence of the continuance of the shipping strike though some work is progressing on the opposite side of the river It is reported from the Japanese sources that 4,000 workmen employed on the Peking-Mukden Railway engineering works at Tongsham have struck, following the students' demonstrations.—Reuter.

SITUATION STATIONARY.

LONDON, June 18.

The latest British official telegrams from China show that the situation there is *stationary.*

CHINESE REGRET.

*Replying to the strong verbal representa*tions of the British Charge-D'-Affaires at *Peking with regard to the murder of* Mackenzie, the Chinese Foreign Minister *has expressed great concern and declared* that special instructions had been issued *with regard to the protection of the* foreigners.—Reuter.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT CHUING KING.

SHANGHAI, June 18.

A wireless message from Chung King states that the situation there is critical. The British Consul has been compelled to take up his residence in a lingmen temple. Britishers were stoned and assaulted in streets. The warship "Teal" is protecting the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation.

A Telegram from Swatow says that the strike will extend. The shipping gunboat "Hollyhock" has left Hankow where quiet prevails to Nanking.—Reuter.

NEW BELGIAN COALITION CABINET.

BRUSSELS, June 17.

M. Poullet, of the Catholic Party has formed a new Coalition Cabinet in which M. Vandervelde (Socialist) is Foreign Minister, M. Carton (Catholic) is Minister for Colonies and M. Kestens (Liberal) is Minister for Defence.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

MADRAS, June 17.

The Education Minister in the Government of Madras notifies his acceptance of the Corporation's resolution that elementary education shall be compulsory for all children of school going age, excepting Mahomedan girls, in four divisions of the city under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

UNITY AND UNITED ACTION.

THE "KESARI".—If leaders would set aside their differences and bring about unity, it will enable the country to put up a vigorous fight against the bureaucracy. The Swarajists are as anxious for unity as Mr. Jinnah. If the spinning franchise is abolished and the Congress takes the Council policy under its direction a good beginning will have been made in the direction pointed out by Mr. Jinnah. The spinning franchise not only reduces the representative character of the Congress but prevents men like Mr. Jinnah and his followers from joining it. As for the Council programme, the Swarajists have already expressed at Satara their willingness to accept such changes in the Council policy as the Congress may make in the interests of unity. As regards the policy of absolute obstruction, it was the No-changers who forced it on the Swarajists to fetter their hands. The Swarajists had to accept the policy against their will in order to defend themselves against the attacks of the No-changers on the Councils. In fact the No-changers insisted on the condition of absolute obstruction as a consideration for permitting Council entry. Now that non-co-operation suspended all the parties who were in the Congress or may join it hereafter should settle the details of he Council programme. All those who, like Mr. Jinnah, wish to modify the programme should first join the Congress and then attempt to win a majority for their views. When the Congress itself assumes the direction of the Council policy there will no longer remain any need for a separate Swaraj party, nor any occasion for Mr. Jinnah to complain against the Swarajist policy. For ourselves, we think that the policy of Responsive Co-operation will commend itself to the Congress, but we do not wish to force my particular view on others. For this reason alone and because the Swarajists wish to bring about unity among all parties, the Satara Resolution has been purposely made general and comprehensive and it will be found to be in conformity with the lines suggested by Mr. Jinnah.

Conditions of Unity.

THE "NAVAKAL".—Various suggestions have been recently put forward to unite all parties in the Councils with a view to bringing full pressure on Government. But there are some difficulties in the way of true unity. Mr. Das fears that the Liberals rely more upon Government than on the people. They fight shy of vigorous agitation among the masses and, in the Councils restrict their operations within lines approved of by Government or "on parallel lines". The Independents say in effect to the Swarajists, "you may carry on outside the Councils as much agitation as you like, but within the Councils you should follow our lines of discriminating opposition. But on an occasion when vigorous opposition is needed in the Councils to support agitation outside, if the Independents, either through a mistaken view of statesmanship or to gain a tactical advantage, fail to put up a fight in the Councils, it would only be like pouring cold water on the work outside only those who identify themselves with agitation outside should have the direction of Council policy in their hands. He must hold the reins who rides. Unless the Liberals give up their festish of "parallel lines" and accept the policy of building up the strength of the people, and unless those who bear the brunt of the latter kind of work regulate opposition in the Councils, any unity between the Liberals, Independents and Swarajists will be no more than an alliance at sweet will; and the bureaucracy will not fail to nullify such unity.

A Pressing Need.

THE SWARAJYA:—In the interests of unity Mr. Jinnah suggests that a rousing constructive programme should be placed before the country and that attempts must be made to educate the electorate with regard to their rights. Both these suggestions will be acceptable to every one. Regarding Councils he says that, while the Reforms are and should be assumed to be unite unsatisfactory, any proposals in the Councils should be opposed or supported on their own merits in the interests of the country. These suggestions of Mr. Jinnah are sensible and if they are properly considered and made to bring about unity between the various parties in the country, such unity will meet a pressing need of the day.

A Round Table Conference.

The "LOKAMANYA":—From the published letters of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Mr. Raghavendrarao, Mr. Gulam Mohiddin M.L.C. and five other leaders of the Central Provinces it appears that all feel the need of unity and that none is opposed to the suggestion of the "Hitawada" for a Round Table Conference. If such a Conference is held at Nagpur, the parties other than the Swarajists will do well not to force upon the latter their own collective views. Rather, the Conference should first solve the question as to how all parties could be united in the Congress. If the Conference agrees to the following viz. abolition of the spinning franchise; Dominion self-government to be accepted as the aim of the Congress; constitutional methods also to be recognised in the attainment of such status; to take away from the Swarajists, after all parties are united in the Congress, the sole direction of Council policy now in the hands of the former; and to carry on such policy on the principle of Responsive Co-operation: if the Conference accepts the above propositions, it will not only have solved the question of unity in the Central Provinces, but it will also go a long way in bringing about the unity of all parties in India.

Mr. Jinnah's Five Points.

The "MAHARASHTRA":—Mr. Jinnah's five points are so vague and general that few will object to them. In fact even the representatives of Government may accept many of them. Besides, he does not say how his suggestions should be worked out in practice Parliamentary obstruction is acceptable both to Swarajists and Independents. Opinions differ on when it should be resorted to Mr. Jinnah should suggest ways so as to leave no room for such differences. The Moderates too accept the principle of "Non-co-operation whom necessary and co-operation when possible". What then is the difference between Mr. Jinnah and the Moderates? The views of both are elastic as rubber. Again, if Mr. Jinnah regards the Reforms as futile and unworkable, why is he at pains to save them? Why should he not join the Swarajists?

"CHAPANBHOG."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sorry that in connection with real serious discussion, personalities are being bandied about. The level of public discussion ought to be kept high and I shall, therefore, confine myself to general considerations. In the first instance the controversy has brought out an additional illustration of the method, which forces of reaction usually adopt to safeguard themselves. There is a general cry of alarm of "religion in danger" and an attempt is made to secure not only partiality from authorities, who are ultimately responsible for order, but form every *bona fide* supporter of religion as such. Instead of invoking the Police Commissioner to suppress the views of a citizen, however misguided he might have been the proper action for the Maharaj was to bring about a counter propaganda. Personally I think no propaganda, for at all events religion, would have been necessary if these hereditary leaders of Vaishnava faith had used their opportunities and resources for the furtherance of religious education and for the greater spread of religious learning. The record of the last thirty years in this direction at the hands of these men is, however, absolutely barren.

In view of the above the only additional contribution, which I wish to make to this controversy, is for the guidance of authorities for the next Vaishnava Conference, which is being held shortly, to put down a programme of resolutions:—

1. Loyalty to King-Emperor.

2. Expression of abiding faith in the godhood and manhood of hereditary priests regardless of their personal character.

3. Congratulations to Vaishnavas who have received the title of Rai Saheb.

4. Recording the contempt of the Vaishnava community against Pagal-Pol.

5. Condemning that insignificant citizen known as L. R. Tairsee for intervening with his principles of liberty of speech in the pious act of the suppression of a heresy, which influential Vaishnavas were bringing about by misleading the authorities.

6. Recording warm appreciation of Mr. Lalji Naranji for the crusade, which he is carrying on against the destructors of true religion, which is not separable and from the spiritual guidance of the descendants and quasi-descendants of the great founder Vallabhacharya.

7. Passing a vote of thanks for his proompt action to Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner of Bombay.

I trust some helpful hints will be found in the above programme.—Yours etc.,

A BORN VAISHNAVA.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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LONDON NOTES.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 21.

"Industry (and the working-class) is to be butchered to make a Banker's Holiday."
DR. DALTON.

Last Wednesday night the members of the British Bankers' Association had a swell dinner party in the Salters' Hall E. C. and expressed their immense joy at the return of the Gold Standard. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was their distinguished guest of the evening and their chairman. Sir Felix Schuster while proposing his toast was lavish in his praise of Mr. Churchill and he had good reason to thank the latter profoundly for the great service he has done them in his Budget. When these generally sour-faced and austere money-changers in the modern temple of Mammon give themselves up to such rejoicing it might prove worth-while to enquire into the motives.

What does this so much talked of Return to the Gold Standard really mean? To realize its full significance we shall have to go back to the point from where Britain departed from the Gold Standard—the beginning of the War. On the outbreak of the hostilities, Britain along with other countries stopped the Gold Currency and issued instead an unexchangable paper currency; in other words like the other belligerent countries, she raised money for the extraordinary expenditure of war by issuing worthless paper money and on its basis inflating credit, a device which was paid for and continues to be paid for by the people in higher prices, depreiiation of savings and inflated war debt. All the Gold in Government's hand was necessary to pay for goods and war-materials to neutral capitalist countries—above all to America. There has therefore been a continual flow of Gold into America in return for goods from Britain and other European countries. The excess of American exports over imports on last year's trade balance reached the staggering figure of one thousand million dollars. In return for such huge excess of exports, there has been the net gold imports into America for recent years as follows:—

1921—650 million dollars.
1922—240 do do.
1923—300 do do.
1924—280 do. do.

As a consequence by 1924 over half the gold of the world, the token of capitalist wealth was in America. The impoverishment of Europe was accomptnied by the enrichmtnt of America.

So far so good—that is to say, good from the point of view of Uncle Sam. But unfortunately owing to the inherent contradictions of capitalism, the American capitalists themselves were simultaneously coming up against a problem unguessed at by the capitalist economists. Because, on the one hand in Europe, the continual depletion of gold was leading to dear and dearer money for the manufacturers (credit in Germany was costing 100 per cent) and lack of purchasing power for the people and both leading to stagnation—of industry and on the other hand, the excessive accumulation of gold in America was threatening a new epidemic—Gold inflation. Gold normally provides the means of raising credit to about ten times the value of gold. But such a sudden and tremendous increase of credit without a corresponding increase in production would have meant a disastrous inflation. It would have naturally brought down the value of gold with a rush leading to a rise in prices in America and thus enabling the rest of the world to export goods into America while stopping American exports. But this was the last thing that the American capitalist class would have desired. It would have meant in fact one more instance of the engineer hoisted with his own petard. So the American bourgeoisie made frantic attempts to shut up this imported gold in the vaults of their banks and thus tried "to sterilize" it as they said. But even this process cannot be carried on indefinitely. Because the banks were fast approaching a 100 per cent Gold Reserve; and again gold in this way does not bring any interest and even banks have to earn interest. The Gold had, therefore, to be employed not in America but abroad.

In order that American gold could be employed abroad, the European countries had to be induced to accept loans—both Governmental and industrial. The ground was carefully studied and a favourable atmosphsere for the reception of American gold was prepared by General Dawes and other Agents of American capital and so by the middle of 1924 we get a sudden change of policy—first is coming back to Europe. In the first half of 1924 the net gold import into America was 450 million dollars; in the second half there was a net gold export of 170 millions. The short-sighted people in Europe rejoiced at this prospect. "The Gold is coming back" they said; but forgot that it was returning to impose new burdens. The British pound rose in common with other European currencies.

EUROPE FALLS IN LINE.

America was now desirous, nay anxious, that Britain and other countries should return to the Gold Standard. Because at one point, there was a serious danger that Europe getting desperate might abandon the Gold Standard for good and go in for a "managed" currency. In that case, all the advantage of America's heard of Gold in relation to Europe would have vanished. The restoration of the gold standard in Europe means the recognition that America holds in its control the majority of world's accepted basis of wealth—and not simply so much precious metal. And Mr. Winston Churchill has been kind enough to oblige them. The British Bankers have joined in the rejoicing because now that the external international value of the pound is artificially enranced, the British Bankers can export capital with advantage to Poland and other economically backward countries for bigger dividends, although the Home industries might suffer for lack of credit. But above all it must be remembered that this return of Gold from America to Europe and the consequent stabilisation of exchange cannot but be of a very temporary character. Because this new flow of Gold in Europe i.e. American investment in Europe will be soon overtaken by the interest that European countries shall have to pay to America combined with the interest on the already existing old debts to America.

Gold shall have in a still bigger measure to be sent back to America and the old problem shall have come back again and capitalism will once again at the next crossing of the road be face to face with the old Ghost which it has now tried to shun by taking a dangerous short-cut. Incidentally, in the meanwhile, in order to pay the enhanced tributes of Gold to America, the working-classes of Europe will be driven down to the level of Asiatic coolie labour. And in order to dispose off these vast quantities of goods that Europe will have to produce in order to pay the tribute to America, the European countries will once again be at each other's throat to find new markets for them. And we shall be once again face to face with a bigger 1914.

LORD READING AS STOWAWAY.

ADVENTURERS AS SHIP'S BOY.

"Titbits" received by the last mail has the following:—It is often said that Lord Reading, Viceory of India, who is at present visiting this country, ran away to sea in his early days. I met an old sailor recently (writes the *Tit Bits* man) who was a shipmate of young Isaacs (Lord Reading's family name) aboard the sailing ship on which the future Viceroy made his first voyage.

"It was in September, 1876," he told me, "when I was third officer on the *Blair Atholl*, which was a steady-going merchantman, we had put in at Penarth, and I remember a tall dark boy walking on board. Isaacs did not run away, for he had ship's articles which accounted for his pay of one shilling a month. He never sailed before the mast, but was stationed amidships, which means that either he or his father had made it worth the captain's while to give him better treatment and food than the men in the fo'c'sle.

"He never seemed satisfied with his rations, and soon went ashore to buy a stock of jam, pickled onions, and numerous bags of sugar. But he was a generous soul and shared his luxuries, which greatly livened up the rough fare in the deckhouse. This consisted, amongst other things, of one and a quarter pounds of salt beef, a pound of bacon, and about twelve ounces of sugar a week.

"Cleaning all the brasswork on the poop every morning was Isaacs' principal job," this old salt went on. "And he cleaned out the hen coops, too. In those days we had no refrigerators, and dozens of chickens were kept in small coops on board. But the space was so confined that every day a few would drop exhausted.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

"It was the job of the boys to call the steward's attention to this, but one of their tricks, when they wanted a good dinner, was to wring the neck of one of the fowls and then tell the steward they had found it like that. The boys chuckled as loudly as the remaining chickens when the steward told them to take their 'find' to the mess!"

The future Viceroy was a good bare-fist fighter. "Once we all stood round to watch a sparring match between Isaacs and the steward, who was a very fat Scotsman. That took place when the boy was charged with stealing food from the pantry. He held his own, too, but later in the day was brought before the captain. He pleaded his cause in a way that clearly foreshadowed the ability that would later bring him fame. But he couldn't persuade that hard-headed old captain!"

When the ship reached Rio, Isaacs was the hero of another escapade. In order to get ashore for a few hours he became a stowaway in one of the lighters. Sailors were not allowd leave at Rio because they could get double pay by joining other ships at that port, which was a great temptation to desert. Isaacs merely wanted a little change. He did not want to desert, as some people have insinuated. The lighters came alongside to take off the cargo, but before they were allowed to depart the captain of the *Blair Atholl* had them searched. And they found the future Viceroy hiding in a barrel.

This young adventurer sailed back with the ship to Calcutta. As he looked out at the harbour he little thought that in a few years' time he was destined to visit Calcutta again—and that he would be saluted with the boom of guns and received with all the pomp of Viceregal honours.

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The moment you feel any rheumatic pains, any uneasiness in the back, any sign of urinary disorder, begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine aids the kidneys to filter from the blood those poisons which cause rheumatism, sciatica, dropsical swellings, nervousness, backache, and other serious kidney and bladder troubles.

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The annual general meeting of ... Society will be held on Saturday th... instant at 3 p.m. at the office of th... Bay Provincial Cooperative Bank, ... Street, Fort, Bombay. The M... Committee report on the working ... Society together with the audited ... Sheet and Profit and Loss Accou... year ending 31st March, 1925 ... lows:—

During the year under re... Members were admitted, wh... leaving the total number oo... the Register at the close o... 174.

Loans advanced to Mem... to Rs. 5,470, and the re... from Members during th... to Rs. 6,754-13.

Savings Bank Deposit... the year came to Rs. ... Rs. 1,110-8-4, in the ye...

Fixed Deposits receiv... amounted to Rs. 800 ... the previous year.

Cumulative Deposits ... year came to Rs. 427, ... paid during the year ...

The Profit and Loss ...

Net Profit of Rs. 3... by the Society during ... view. To this has to ... Rs. 167-4-6 brought ... year's Profit and L...

Managing Committee propose to appropriate the total profit of Rs 422-11-8 as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
... carry to Reserve Fund' ...	64	0	0
... pay Dividend at 6½ per cent. per annum	250	6	11
... pay bonus to peon members ... rendering assistance to the ...naging Committee ...	30	0	0
...arry forward to next year's ...ounts	78	4	9
	422	11	8

...e Special General Meeting and the ...Gathering of Members, which was ... the 15th February, 1925, it was ...d that some compulsory deposit ...n attractive rate of interest ... introduced to encourage regular ... thrift among Members; for this ... committee was appointed to ... to be submitted to the Annual ...eting of Members. These ...ow been received from that ...s per copy attached herewith. ...g Committee have approved ... submit them to you for your ... the same meeting certain ...n Bye-laws of Society were ... and the Managing Com... enclose the draft of such ... your approval. ... Committee beg to say ... not taken into the Profit ..., a sum of Rs. 352-2-6 ... which has been overdue for more than six months, as such sum is not to be taken into account in accordance with Rule 24 of the Co-operative Socoieties' Act II of 1912. This makes the position of the Society, sounder.

Mr. V. M. Thakore having left Bombay permanently had to resign his seat as Hon. Auditor of the Society.—

The Managing Committee again request the Members to assist them in maintaining the steady progress your Society has achieved so far.

SANITATION RULES.

MUNICIPAL PLACARDS IN CHAWLS

Regarding the question of putting up large placards at conspicuous places in all chawls in the mill area containing in all the three vernaculars of the City, all the sanitation rules to be observed by the tenants and directing them in case of any complaint to the proper Municipal authority, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has forwarded a report in which, while being in sympathy with the suggestion that placards with rules as to sanitation should be posted in poor class tenement houses, he suggests that the issue of the proposed rules should await the provision, under the amended Act, of the bins in which tenants will be required to deposit all waste food and refuse, as in his opinion mere prohibition of the throwing out of refuse without positive instructions as to its proper disposal would secure for the Health Department some undeserved credit for a false appearance of activity. After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation have recommended that the Commissioner be requested to submit rules and regulations regarding sanitation after the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act, with a view to require landlords to provide sanitary bins, is passed by the Legislature.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

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The finest selection of patterns in India. Over 200 smart designs.

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TROPICALS — from Rs. 5/2 per yd
DONEGALS — from Rs. 3/8 per yd

OVERCOATINGS (54" wide)

In different weights and in a variety of plain colours and checks. Special light weights for Ladies' and Children's Overcoats. From Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 11/12 per yd.

FLANNELS (54" wide)

Ideal for general athletic wear.

Shirting .. .. Rs. 5/12 per yard.
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Blazer Coatings .. Rs. 7/- per yard.
Grey Trouserings Rs. 8/- per yard.

SWEATERS AND COAT SWEATERS

In various weights, excellently suited for sports wear. From Rs. 9/4 to Rs. 21/- each

UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

In white or natural grey. Ladies' Undervests and Combinations, Men's Undervests and Underdrawers and Children's Underwear. Samples and prices on application.

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In genuine Clan Tartans also numerous check designs Will last for years.

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The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)
CAWNPORE

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Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

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The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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Keeps contents for days HOT or COLD

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shed for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH
mbay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.